

# THE ELECTRICAL



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of the

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

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## JUDICIAL SUPREMACY.

(By Hon. Walter Clark, LL.D., Chief Justice of North Carolina.)

AT the last session of Congress there was presented to the world one of the most singular spectacles known to history. The evils of our railroad managements, which are manifold and serious, had engaged the thoughts of the people. In sympathy with their just demands the President had recommended to Congress the enactment or remedial legislation. The House of Representatives after full debate passed a bill for railroad regulation. It went to the Senate. In that body it was discussed and debated. The necessity for such legislation and the public demand for it were admitted by all. As to the justice and propriety of the measures proposed, there was slight difference of opinion. But there was elaborate and long discussion. Over what? Why, whether the subordinate Federal judges would issue their mandate to stop the execution of an Act of the American Congress passed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and approved by the President, and if they did so whether such mandates would be approved by the majority of the Supreme Court. Nowhere else on the globe at any time has such a spectacle been presented. In no other country in all time has it ever been claimed that the judges thereof had power to impose their veto upon the action of the law-making power. Elsewhere the judges have been bound by the laws and are not superior to them.

The text-books tell us that the supreme power in any government is the law-making power. The courts are not authorized to legislate. They have no power save what is conferred by the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof. Yet there were 90 Senators, the representatives of 45 sovereign states turning over volumes of reports and guessing and prophesying as to what five elderly lawyers would or would not

permit, if the Congress should enact it. And the final action taken, shriveled and inconsistent, to evade, if possible, the apprehended judicial veto is still but a guess for no one yet knows, or can foretell, what approval or disapproval a majority of the court may place upon the formulated enactment of the law-making power.

Not all the world besides, with all their armies and navies combined, can control, or hinder, or negative the will of the 90,000,000 of the American people, expressed by their Congress and Executive, as to the management of their domestic affairs. Only God in heaven has power to say them nay. Whence then comes this power of five men to nullify legislation or to shape it by fear of nullification? They are placed in the judicial office by no vote of the people, and holding for life, are not responsible to that public opinion which is the cornerstone of a Republican government.

So vast a power as that of setting aside the will of a great people duly expressed in the enactment of their law challenges attention. It is not a sufficient reply to say that it has been done. The question remains was it ever rightfully done, when and by whom was the power conferred, is it binding on this generation and is its continuance safe? We should throw the lead and sound the depths ere the noble ship strikes the reef.

One of the great fundamental ideas of all Republican constitutions is that the legislative, executive and judicial departments shall remain separate and distinct from each other. The Federal Constitution and the Constitutions of most, but not of all, the states give the Executive a veto upon legislation but this is not absolute and is subject to be disregarded if the statute is re-enacted by a designated vote, varying in different states, but usually a two-thirds vote of each

House. So the legislative department remains sovereign over legislation. After a statute is enacted it is then for the Executive to execute the law thus made and for the judiciary to construe and apply, and not nullify, the statute. In Rhode Island, North Carolina, Ohio, West Virginia, and Delaware, the State Constitution has conferred not even this qualified veto upon the Executive.

But if the judiciary has the power it claims, to set aside the statutes approved by the Executive, then that department has an absolute veto which even the unanimous vote of both houses of the law-making department cannot overcome. The separation of the three departments of government no longer exists. The legislative department can enact no law and the Executive can put no law into force, if disapproved by a majority of the highest court. In short, instead of the separation and equality of three co-ordinate departments, as enjoined by most constitutions, we have in plain truth judicial supremacy.

The form of government amounts to little. The true enquiry is where does the ultimate governing power reside. In England, there are nominally King, Lords and Commons, but the true Executive is a committee of the House of Commons, known as the Cabinet. The King has not even the veto power which he has not exercised for 200 years. The veto has become sole prerogative of the House of Lords, who exercise it only upon sufferance and there is now on foot a movement to deprive them of even that. The judges have never had in England any power to set aside an act of Parliament, but are subject to removal, without any charge, by a majority vote of that body.

In ancient Rome, there remained a Senate, and Tribunes of the people, and the Republican formula, "The Senate and the Roman People," was carried at the head of the legions till the last day of the Empire, long centuries after all power had passed from the Curia and the Comitia to the barracks of the Pretorian Guards and during all these centuries there was no will or law, or power in Rome save that of their master.

In France, years after Napoleon was crowned and had become Emperor in name as well as in fact, the coins, the standards of the army, the laws, the public buildings and legal documents all still bore the superscription, the "French Republic."

Forms of government remain long after a total change of the substance. We should not delude ourselves with the idea that the people govern in this country and that through the Congress and State Legislatures they shape their own destinies, when in truth and in fact they

cannot pass a single statute, of any kind or nature, however urgently demanded unless the statute shall meet the approval of a majority of the lawyers who happen at the time to compose the highest court. In some states two lawyers (a majority of three) can thus prevent or nullify all legislation. In other states three or four lawyers (according as the Court may have 5 or 7 judges) hold the absolute unrestricted power to destroy the announcement of the popular will by the legislature and five lawyers, a majority of the Supreme Court of the Union, staid, venerable, conservative and by reason of their years not unnaturally averse to new measures, can at will bring any movement of the people or of Congress to an imperative halt. Ninety millions must stand instantly still at their command. The form of the enactment of all laws, if the fact were truly expressed would be "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, if the majority of the Supreme Court shall assent thereto," for Congress can enact nothing against their consent.

In what I have said, and in what I shall say, there is absolutely nothing new. It is novel only because it is old. It has been often and better said, and more clearly and ably stated than I can possibly state it. I will not weary you by citations from the best and ablest statesmen of the age that formed the Constitution. Their views can be readily found by those who shall care to examine the subject. The passage of the years and the progress of events have made the situation more acute and more dangerous than most may be aware.

In that exquisite little poem by the late Secretary John Hay, he tells of the steamer

"With her furnace crammed with rosin  
and pine

And a nigger squat on her safety valve."

And then the fire

"broke out as she cleared the bar."

And the passengers had

"Faith in his cussedness  
That would hold her nozzle agin the  
bank

Till the last galoot was ashore."

And he tells us

"Jim Bludsoe's ghost went up alone  
In the smoke of the Prairie Belle."

We live in an age of wonderful development. The 3,000,000 of 1787 have become 90,000,000; the 13 small colonies clinging to the Atlantic coast have become 46 great commonwealths reaching to the silent oceans; the populations climbing the Alleghenies, has swarmed across the Mississippi, breasted the Rocky Moun-

tains and pausing but a moment on the shores of the Pacific has unfurled the flag in possessions so much farther to the west, that we call it "The East." No longer from New Hampshire to Georgia, but from Maine to Manila, from Porto Rico and Panama to the Pole, now floats the flag of the Great Republic. And our development has been greater than our increase in population or our expansion in territory. Labor-saving machinery has made our productive force per man 20-fold, 50-fold and in some cases 200-fold. Universal education has sharpened the intellect and elevated the masses. They think, they move, they feel their power and they know that they can assert it and have a right to do so. Material wealth has multiplied faster than men. The earth has given up its unsuspected treasures. Our single bank of 1790 has been replaced by more than 15,000 banks. Our 75 postoffices have become 75,000 and the rural delivery carries the mail to the country firesides. The railroad, the steamboat, the telegraph, the telephone, have brought the masses closer together and the quick exchange of intelligence makes prompt organization feasible.

With limitless power of men and means, with quickened intelligence and unconquerable independence, with her engines "crammed with rosin and pine" this great throbbing, pulsing ship of State has swung off from Pier 138—to quote Mark Twain. Its safety valve is the free expression of the people's will and its execution as their chosen representatives have written it on the statute books. But as the great ship heads down stream, we find the court "squat on the safety valve." It held that the legal tender act was invalid and then that it was valid. It held for 100 years that the rich might be taxed on their incomes and then suddenly by the change of a single judge, five against four, it held that the almost unanimous vote of both Houses of Congress and approval of the President had no effect in these United States and thus, contrary to law, this one lawyer transferred more than \$100,000,000 of annual taxation from the superfluous wealth of the rich and placed it on the backs of the poor where that burden has remained for 14 years. No king in Europe could have thus repealed such a statute enacted by his people without an explosion that would have brought the very pillars of the State about his head. The people of New York in pity for the overtaxed laborers in a certain calling passed an act limiting their hours of labor. The highest court of the State saw no occasion or right to intervene, but the Federal Supreme Court interfering with purely local legislation which could affect no one but the residents of that State told the people of New

York that they could not free the bondsmen and bondswomen who were laboring beyond their strength.

Up till 1844 the United States Supreme Court held that corporations were not "citizens" and hence a non-resident corporation could not go into the Federal courts but must sue and be sued in the State courts. This was then changed by the court holding, to the advantage, as it has proved, of railroads and trusts that a corporation is a "citizen." About the same time the court held with its new lights, that a corporation was a "citizen," it held that a negro was not a citizen. What the court would have held to be the status of a corporation composed of negroes is still a problem.

I might go on and give case after case of interference with legislation by the non-legislative branch of the government. But I am preferring no bill of indictment against any judges past or present. I am not questioning their ability or their motives. But as an American citizen, talking to American citizens, I do question the assertion by the judiciary of the power to set aside the will of the people so lightly and so often. I plainly see the danger of thwarting that will to the extent that it has been done, and to the greater extent which is threatened.

There is a law in physics "the greater the repression the greater the explosion." If the fire "breaks out when the ship of State has crossed the bar," Jim Bludsoe's ghost may not "go up alone in the smoke of the Prairie Belle." Society will be shaken to its foundations. In the language of the day, "It is best not to monkey with the safety valve."

One of our own poets has said:

"The moor at Marston felt its trend  
Through Jersey snows the march it led."

It was called the spirit of liberty. It was the movement of a growing people expanding their chests, feeling their power and resolved to live their own lives more in their own way. Charles the First was a moral man and a good king, as kings go. In his claim of prerogative, he was undoubtedly right, if past customs and acquiescence could give the right and if the hand of the dead could chill and repress the beating hearts of the living, but England had outlived feudalism and exactions of baron and king. At Aseby, at Edgehill, at Marston Moor the troopers of Cromwell trampled the outworn order of things into the mire. The restoration of 1660 was upon condition of a statute recognizing the extinction of feudalism. But the restored Stuarts did not recognize the new spirit of the age. James II still thought it possible that a king could reign in England. But since 1688, though there have been many kings in England no king has reigned there. The first

statute of William and Mary formulated what has been gained and the first eight amendments to the Constitution of the United States, our Federal Bill of Rights, are taken from that statute.

George the Third thought he could reign in America, if not in England. Lexington and Concord, and Bunker Hill and Saratoga and Yorktown shattered his dream. If we could not be governed by a hereditary king, can the will of the people be held in check and nullified by five lawyers? If a State enacts rate regulation of common carriers shall a subordinate Federal judge throw the statute back in our faces? If Congress shall enact regulation of carriers, taxation of incomes, and the legal tender quality of our money, shall the judges say to the contrary? If our Congress and our Legislatures cannot legislate for us, where did a few lawyers wearing gowns, get the right to say what our laws shall be? Who gave them the power? This generation did not, for the laws express the public will contrary to the will of the judges. The only reply that comes to us is that the generation of 1787, most of whom have been dead more than 100 years, gave these judges the power to deny to this generation the right to make their own laws.

The doctrine of judicial supremacy, of the right of the courts to disallow laws, rests upon no other basis. It did not exist in England. No judge there has ever asserted it to be a judicial function. It did not exist under the first Constitution of the United States. Our second Constitution which was created by the Federal convention in Philadelphia in 1787 contains no word or a line conferring such power on the courts or giving any intimation of so doing. That convention sat with closed doors, under a resolution that no member should divulge its proceedings. The Journal was kept secret and first published 49 years later with Madison's notes. From that we see that the proposition to give to the judges of Supreme Court power to hold an act of Congress unconstitutional was proposed and that in its least objectionable form, i. e., before the ratification of an act (as with the Presidential veto). It was supported by Mr. Madison, afterwards President, and by James Wilson, afterwards judge of the United States Supreme Court, and others, but was voted down on June 4th, receiving the votes of only two states. The motion was renewed no less than three times, i. e., on June 6th, July 21st, and finally on August 15th, and at no time received the votes of more than three states, though thus earnestly pressed by influential members. On this last occasion, Mr. Mercer thus voiced the sentiment of the convention: "He disapproved of the doctrine that the judges, as expositors of the Constitution

should have authority to declare a law void. He thought laws ought to be well and cautiously made, and then to be uncontroversial."

After the decisive refusal of the convention of 1787 to give this authority to the judges, the matter lay quiet for 14 years, when it was announced by John Marshall in *Marbury versus Madison* in an obiter dictum. But as the Court though asserting its abstract right to declare an act unconstitutional concluded by dismissing the action because Congress had not allowed it to issue a mandamus no issue was raised with President Jefferson, who it was known would not permit execution of the order of the court.

The power was not conferred. The Constitution shows that. The convention refused to give it. The Journals are evidence of this. It is a power without precedent. It is unknown in England whence we derive our legal origins. A distinguished North Carolinian, Major E. J. Hale, while our Consul to Manchester, delivered a lecture on the Constitution of the United States. A noble Earl who sat in front of him, asked: "You do not mean to say that your Congress and Senate can pass a law, and the President approve it and then any little judge in the land can hold it invalid, and, on appeal, a majority of the Supreme Court can kill it, without power of resurrection?" He was told that this was true. "O Heavens," he said, "what would we not give for a thing like that to keep these Gladstonians down."

It is true that in England there is no written Constitution, but if the judges possessed the power they could hold an act unconstitutional because "contrary to the Magna Charta," or "not due process of law," or because "interfering with the right to contract," and for other sonorous reasons so readily given by our courts. In Germany, France, Norway and Sweden, Canada and Australia and other countries, all of which, even Russia, Japan and Persia, now have constitutions, this invasion of the legislative domain by the courts setting aside a law is equally unknown. Ask a French judge why he does not so hold. He will turn his palms down, shrug his shoulders and say: "Those Deputies know as much about the Constitution as I do." A recent attempt to introduce the doctrine in the new commonwealth of Australia was promptly negated.

If the Constitution had conferred the power on the judges it would not have made it absolute, but would surely have made it reviewable like the Presidential veto. And it would have made it enforceable. But President Jefferson disregarded it when the court made its judgment. In the Georgia case Jackson left it unenforced, merely saying, "John Marshall has made his decree, now let him

enforce it," and it was never of any effect. Mr. Lincoln did the same in the Merryman case. The whole country knows how little the Dred Scott decision was of any effect.

In short, the doctrine is without previous precedent, is without authority in the Constitution, is unnecessary because not required elsewhere and unenforceable except at the pleasure of the executive and its exercise is undemocratic and unsafe.

But it may be asked, suppose an act is against the very letter of the Constitution which is very rarely the case. The answer is that as in other countries, the members of the legislature are sworn to obey the Constitution. There is equal patriotism and in so large a body usually more legal ability than in the court. If the Legislature or Congress mistake the Constitution, the people can correct it at the next election. Whereas, if the court mistakes it, the unanimous vote of the whole electorate is powerless to correct it.

No more adroit flattery can be addressed by lawyers to a judge than the implied suggestion that while the legislature has been ignorant, or wilfully disregarding of their oaths to obey the Constitution, or corrupt, the courts are superior to all these things. But are judges infallible? They are not so when at the bar. What divine unction falls upon them on ascending the bench? We all know that the minority of the court is fallible and those who have ever heard the comments of the lawyers of the losing party in a cause will doubt if the majority of the court are as infallible as they think.

I cannot better conclude than in the following words of the late Judge Seymour D. Thompson in his address to the State Bar Association of Texas in 1896. Judge Thompson was one of the leading lawyers of this country. He was the author of many legal works, for many years editor of the American Law Review and at one time judge of the Court of Appeals of Missouri. I quote from 30 American Law Review, September, 1896, pp. 697-699. He said:

"There is danger, real danger, that the people will see at one sweeping glance that all the powers of their government, Federal and State, lie at the feet of us lawyers, that is to say, at the feet of a judicial oligarchy; that those powers are

being steadily exercised in behalf of the wealthy and powerful classes, and to the prejudice of the scattered and segregated people; that the power thus seized includes the power of amending the Constitution; the power of superintending the action, not merely of Congress, but also of the State Legislatures; the power of degrading the powers of the two houses of Congress, in making those investigations which they may deem accessory to wise legislation, to the powers which an English court has ascribed to British Colonial legislatures; the power of superintending the judiciary of the states, of annulling their judgments and commanding them what judgments to render; the power of denying to Congress the power to raise revenue by a method employed by all governments; making the fundamental sovereign powers of government, such as the power of taxation, the subject of barter between corrupt legislatures and private adventurers; holding that a venal legislature, temporarily invested with power, may corruptly bargain away those essential attributes of sovereignty and for all time; that corporate franchises bought from corrupt legislatures are sanctified and placed forever beyond recall by the people; that great trusts and combinations may place their yokes upon the necks of the people of the United States, who must groan forever under the weight, without remedy and without hope; that trial by jury and the ordinary criminal justice of the states, which ought to be kept near the people, are to be set aside, and Federal Court injunctions submitted therefor; that those injunctions extend to preventing laboring men quitting their employment, although they are liable to be discharged by their employers at any time, thus creating and perpetuating a state of slavery. There is danger that the people will see these things all at once; see their enrobed judges doing their thinking on the side of the rich and powerful; see them look with solemn cynicism upon the sufferings of the masses, nor heed the earthquake when it begins to rock beneath their feet; see them present a spectacle not unlike that of Nero fiddling while Rome burns. There is danger that the people will see all this at one sudden glance, and that the furies will then break loose and that all hell will ride on their wings."

## FAREWELL TO JOHN MITCHELL.

**T**EARS are generally credited as a weakness of women or the safety exhaust of children. But the dramatic scene in the German House yesterday, when John Mitchell took his farewell leave of the men he has led for

ten years demonstrated that strong men with great hearts are unable and even unwilling at times to control the quiver of the lips and the shedding of tears. A thousand men gathered from the coal mining camps of the United States and

Canada passed in line to shake hands with the man who has laid aside the leadership. Few could say more than "God bless you," and "John" could not risk a reply in words. Two congressmen who filed past in that long line were just common men, not immune from tears.

Since John Mitchell became leader conditions have vastly improved in the mining regions, in the home of the miners and in the outlook for their children. Higher wages are paid and better working conditions are found. Mr. Mitchell has not only encouraged better physical conditions, but he has urged the men to live cleaner lives, to provide better homes for their families, to establish and maintain schools, to observe the law and recognize the rights of others. The benediction that Mr. Mitchell leaves with his people was not in words alone therefore. He would not claim the credit for all that has been done, but he is inseparable from the new and improved conditions that exist. Boys under sixteen years of age cannot now enter the mines, "pluck me" company stores have largely disappeared.

Self-respect has been inculcated and miners, even those recently arrived from foreign countries, have been taught that they must make this their homeland and that they must respect home and family if they would prosper. It was worthy of the man that in his closing scene he should plead for united support for his successor. These were his words: "Hold

up the hands of your officers. A pat on the back, a word of good will, will do more good than all the criticisms which you may give. I know that in my life the man who came to me and said, 'Jack, you are doing well, God bless you!' gave me courage to do more work, and better, than he who came with harsh words and criticisms."

It is curious to note the effect that Mr. Mitchell has had on the miners in the decade in which he has led them in the great meetings that yearly have assembled in this city. The changes even extend to personal appearances. Fierce mustaches have been shaved off and many of the men have adopted the John Mitchell clean shave, the John Mitchell coat and soft hat and the John Mitchell carnation in the buttonhole. There is not that bitterness for the employer that was shown before he began to preach to them his doctrine of peace and consideration.

It is not reserved for only ministers of the gospel to call down the benediction of God. Certainly no more fervent benediction was ever pronounced than the one with which this retiring leader of coal miners closed this dramatic scene:

"May God bless our movement. May He look down on our efforts to better the lot of humanity with that favor, with that grace He has given in the days that I have led you."—Editorial in Indianapolis News.

## ELECTRIC FURNACE AT THE VILLAGE DEEP.

The South African Mining Journal.

**A**T the last monthly meeting of the members of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, Baron C. A. Mannerheim read a paper on the A. E. G. Electric Drill Sharpening Furnace, which is now in operation at the Village Deep Mine. The following are extracts from the paper:

The A. E. G. electric furnace, which I now intend to describe, forms an entirely original design, and will, I believe, mark a new opening in the treatment of steel. (Figures 1 and 2 show elevation and plan of the furnace.) It consists of a heat resisting crucible in the centre, surrounded by a layer of asbestos, the whole embedded in brickwork enclosed in a cast-iron frame. Two electrodes of soft-iron are placed at opposite sides of the crucible and the electric current is taken to the same from the secondary of a transformer. A certain quantity of metallic salts is filled in the crucible, which, when melted, forms a conductor between the two electrodes.

So as to explain the principle of the furnace, I would like to show you the following experiment: A copper wire is suspended between two contacts and an electric current is allowed to pass through the same. By means of a resistance, I can allow more or less current to pass, and you will notice that I can easily bring the wire to a red heat and even white heat. You will also observe that every part of the wire simultaneously obtains even colour, and consequently temperature, with the exception of the parts close to the contacts, the cooling effect of which is obvious. The more current let through the more the temperature increases and you will see that I have it absolutely under my control to give the wire any desired heat. If a certain current is left on the temperature will remain the same, save for any outside influence.

Exactly the same process takes place in the furnace. The two electrodes from the contacts and the bath corresponds to the wire. By increasing or decreasing



the current I can give the bath any desired temperature, and there is no radiation, owing to its good heat insulating properties. The temperature is in practice as evenly distributed in the whole of the bath as can be theoretically expected. The variation of the temperature of the bath is done by means of a transformer, which, in addition to its primary coil, has a choking coil on which the regulation is performed. Five tapings on this choking coil enables me to give 25 different voltages on the secondary side, and consequently 25 different currents and temperatures. Moreover, the secondary side is divided in two parts, so that, by means of the change over switch, either the whole or part of the windings can be used, and my actual range is thus 50 different temperatures, a range which, for all practical purposes, should be quite sufficient. The regulation being performed on the primary side, a higher voltage than 500 is not advisable, the secondary voltage on the transformer in view being 7 to 19 volts, with a current of approximately 1,000 amps. The change over switch, carrying the large current, is interlocked with a switch, breaking the primary current, so as to prevent any large current being suddenly broken. A small switchboard with volt and ammeter, switch, and fuses, completes the outfit. It may here be mentioned that, owing to electrolysis, only alternating current can be used for the furnace.

The working of the furnace is extremely simple. The metallic salts are, as you know, conductors of the second class, i. e., they are non-conductive when cold and conductive when heated to a certain degree. A well-known example of such conductors you have in the Nernst lamps, which do not light up until the filament has been heated. So to start up the furnace it is necessary to fuse the top layer of the salt, and this is easily done with the aid of a small piece of arc lamp carbon pressed against an electrode by means of an auxiliary electrode. The carbon soon becomes white hot, and the molten salts conductive for the electric current. The auxiliary electrode is now gradually moved towards the other electrodes, and the passage for the current is established.

The time occupied for starting does not in practice exceed more than five minutes.

The pyrometer used for minimising the temperature consists of a platinum-radium-platinum element enclosed in a Marquardt tube surrounded by asbestos, the whole enclosed in an iron tube bent at the top, and so as to enable the comfortable handling of same, the potential difference in the thermo element is registered direct in centigrades and millivolts by a precision galvanometer.

When once the temperature of the bath has been ascertained by a pyrometer, and the reading of the ammeter recorded, it will be sufficient for most standard work to only take the ammeter into consideration.

Comparing the furnace thus described with others in existence, it might be of interest to consider certain points which are acknowledged to constitute the requirements of a heating and hardening furnace.

First of all, it is necessary to easily obtain the required heat for the steel that has to be treated, and this temperature must be adjustable. It is also necessary that the temperature of the steel be determinable. The whole body of the steel must be absolutely evenly treated, and the possibility of overheating parts with a smaller sectional area excluded. An uneven heat will cause strains when the steel is hardened, which results in the tool not standing up to its work. No foreign matter or impurities must be allowed to come into contact with the steel during heating, and the air should be excluded as much as possible.

The open fire, the coal furnace, and the gas furnace will certainly allow for any heat required, but exact determination of the temperature is out of question even with the best air regulation, nor is an even heat possible to the same extent as shown above with the A. E. G. furnace. The nearest approach to this would be the furnaces with metal or metallic salts heated from an outside source, but here again it is difficult to keep the temperature constant. It may here be pointed out that with the A. E. G. furnace practically nothing is left to the discretion of the operator; he is not required to judge the temperature of the steel by the colour, but has only to read his ammeter to know what heat his steel is obtaining.

Of further great importance is—as was mentioned before—that during the heating in the furnace no impurities must come into contact with the steel, and that the air should be as far as possible excluded, so as to avoid oxidation of the surface. The use of metallic salts in the electric furnace will naturally prevent the air from coming in contact with the steel during heating, and, moreover, a thin layer of salt always remains on the tool, so that even during transport of same from the furnace to the tempering bath, no air is admitted.

The application of the A. E. G. furnace to drill-sharpening on mines has the following two distinct advantages: It will allow the sharpening to be performed underground, and it will, by automatically giving the steel a better treatment than can be done with any other furnace existing, considerably raise the efficiency of the drills.

I have shown how well insulated the furnace is, and that although it has been in use for some time, the outside frame can quite well be touched. There is consequently very little radiation and practically no fumes to vitiate the air, and the furnace can thus be placed anywhere in the mine, it being immaterial whether in the upcast or downcast part of the same.

The question of hauling the steel up and down the mine may in some outcrop mines be of little consequence, but in other mines is becoming more and more serious.

The author then referred to the work done by an experimental furnace at the Village Deep, which has been in continuous use underground for the last four months, and mentioned that the records kept proved that instead of using an average of 19 drills on development work per machine shift, only 12 drills had been necessary. He further described some experiments undertaken with various kinds of steel, which went to show that to obtain the best results from the drills the temper should be drawn and that the present methods of working on the Rand were not to the best advantage.

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## PRACTICAL TRADE EDUCATION.

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### Unique Effort of the Typographical Union to Offset Lack of Apprenticeship System.

The International Typographical Union has gone into the trade educational field with much determination and some zest. This would seem to refute the popular belief that trade unions are opposed to industrial education. Union men say their opposition is reserved for those systems which are spurious or do not aim to elevate the student, but have some ulterior purpose in view. The Union's course does not undertake to "make" printers in a few months or years. It does aim to aid the man at the business who is a sufferer from a lax—or lack of—apprenticeship system to become a more proficient workman. Conditions in the trade make it impossible at this time to establish schools with an adequate equipment at a sufficient number of points to make them effective. Fortunately, however, important phases of the craft lend themselves to instruction by correspondence if effective methods are used. And these methods the Union's commission on supplemental education believes it has developed. It even thinks it has a system which will meet the needs of compositors more satisfactorily than the old apprenticeship system could. The student will be thoroughly grounded in the principles underlying present-day printing and then taken through various branches of the trade. Having firmly grasped the fundamental principles, the student's mental powers will be fired to know and do. Under the tutelage of the instructors of the course he will travel farther and on a safer road than he could if learning by the rule of thumb, picking

up ideas or half-developed ideas here and there without any well-defined conception as to their origin or purpose.

The printed lessons of the course are a mine of information to almost every printer, but the merit of the course lies in the detailed criticism of his work which is given every student by an expert on the subject of the lesson. This close touch does not cease with the thirty-seven lessons, but continues indefinitely—that is, the successful student may at any time consult those experts on any technical problem which may arise to vex him. The advantages of this will be apparent to every artisan who has at times yearned to know what he should do and why he should do it.

The course costs but \$20 (which includes an outfit which would retail at about \$5). This is as near actual cost as could be approximated. To encourage printers in taking the course, the Union offers a rebate or prize of \$5 to every one who shows persistency and diligence. Employers are invited to supplement the Union's prize and some are doing so. This system of reward was adopted in preference to giving prizes to a few of the exceptionally proficient because it is more equitable and the Union is particularly desirous of reaching and helping the average man, who is the greatest sufferer from our lack of an apprenticeship system. Full information can be obtained by writing the I. T. U. Commission, 120 Sherman street, Chicago, Ill., which is charged with the duty of promoting supplemental trade education among printers.

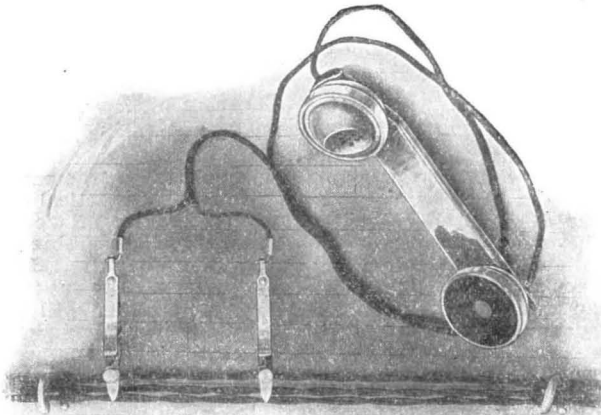
## THE CREATIVE SPARK OF MANKIND.

BY HARRY S. COYLE.

"What a plastic little creature man is! so shifty, so adaptive! his body a chest of tools, and he is making himself comfortable in every climate, in every condition."—Emerson.

From the testimony of the ages we learn that there never was a time when man was not an inventor—never a time when he had not some kind of a patent on his inventions. Language itself is one of the earliest of the inventions, the vehicle of savage oratory, philosophy, and science. Society has been a series of inventions; justice, legislation, government, property, exchange, commerce, have not sprung out of the earth, but comes

and power loom are among the wonders of modern inventions. Yet in that day of which we speak human fingers wrought the textile from start to finish. The first sewing machine was a needle or bodkin of bone, with dainty sinew thread from the leg of the antelope, and for thimble a little leather cap over the ends of the finger. Coarse, indeed, was the apparatus, but the hand was deft, the eye was true, the sense of beauty was there, and so that needle woman of long ago wrought in fur from the mammals, feathers from the birds, grasses from the fields, shells from the sea, wings from the beetle and skins of snakes, with tasteful geometric figures. You do err who thing those ancient needlewomen had no taste.



Cut showing clamp with hand phone talking through the insulation.

within our definition as inventions. And even the creeds and cults of manhood, whatever view you may take of them, have been thought and wrought out with definite pains from time to time by earnest souls. But they had their origin in the cradle land and in the infancy of our race. What we enjoy is only the full-blown flower, the perfected fruit of which they possessed the germ.

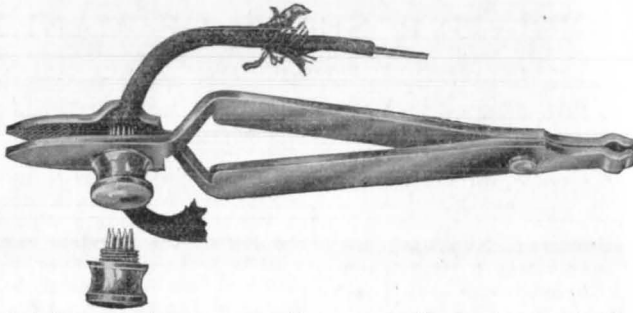
Let me enforce this idea, as we dwell upon the past of inventions, that many centuries ago men sat down and with great pains and sorrow invented the language, the art, the industries, the social order which make our inventions feasible and desirable.

The ancestor of the steam plow is the digging stick of savagery; the progenitors of the steam harvester and thresher were the stone sickle, the roasting-tray, or, later on, the tribulum. The cotton gin

The first engine was run by man power, then man subdued the horse, the ass, the camel and invented engines for these animals to propel. He next domesticated the winds, the waters, the steam, the lightning, but the first common carriers and machine power were men and women. The poetry of today is the fact of yesterday; the dreams of yesterday is the fact of today.

The earliest invention was a single homogeneous act, an original suggestion, a happy thought. A sharper knife of flint, a better scraper, a longer spear, a stouter thread wrought better, and the reward was more execution. Now, the man who made the best weapons killed the most game, and from that game he got better food, that food made him stronger and that strength made him a chief among his tribe.

How terrible the lightning stroke is!



Cut showing clamp in operation, penetrating an insulated wire, also with screw cap removed.

In its history how many lives has it rent asunder! How many groans of agony have gone up to heaven from its stroke! How many shrieks of terror have rented the air at its flash! A friend whose son was stricken with the dreaded white plague started with a companion to the Alps in Switzerland, hoping that the rarified air of the mountains might waft the balm of healing to the beloved one while he dwelt in that picturesque land; but as the dear one sailed away and was lost behind the curve of the world, a great fear came over the heart of my friend that his beloved son would not live to see the land of the Alps. Day by day the fear grew; but one day a flash of lightning came from beyond the sea through the ocean depths and brought him a message of his son's safety. So the genius of man has transformed the very lightning of destruction into a messenger of love and joy.

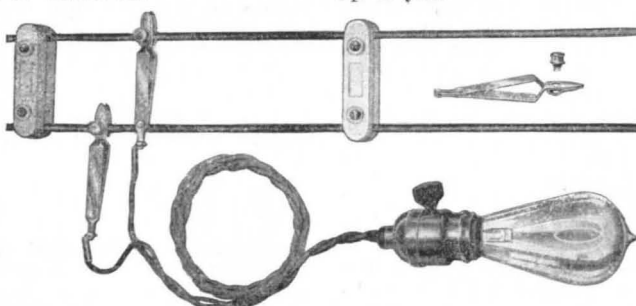
I ask you to forget all of this and consider the inventions which have been wrought in the sphere of telephony. How wonderful and ingenious is the telephone! We who labor within its fields do not comprehend, nor appreciate, its great value and possibilities. It is the wonder of wonders in the fairy land of wonder.

My object in writing of inventions at this time is to say a few words relative to the ingenious test clamp invented by Bro. Williams of Local 39.

The man who has the best tools is more sure and accurate in his execution; what would you think of the mechanic of today who would use the tools of his great grandfather?

The electrical science demands the best tools and the best workmanship—the two are inseparable. The Williams test clamp is an invention for testing electrical wires, bare or insulated.

The most commendable feature about this test clamp is that the steelsprings on the clamps force the fine needles into the insulation of the wire without harming it. Every practical electrician knows the great source of trouble on insulated conductors is from breakage in the insulation of the wire. Just as soon as a man commences to cut into the insulation of conductors then will his troubles commence. It not only makes more work for himself, but it means poor service to the patrons of his company. Heretofore when a man had a case of trouble on insulated lines he had to dig into the insulation and perhaps nick the wire in such a manner that he would have an open line in a short time. No fault of the workman; he had the only tool the electrical science could suggest, but happily Mr. Williams solved this problem and, like all inventions, we had to wait until the right man came along with the right idea, and here it is, boys. "Go to it;" "it is up to you."



Cut showing clamp lighting through the insulation No. 10 rubber covered E. L. wire where temporary or emergency light is needed.

I fear that I would worry you were I to tell all of the uses to which this ingenious invention of Mr. Williams could be put. I asked you before what you would think of the mechanic who would use the tools of his ancestors. Now I ask you what you would think of the inspector who cuts and digs into the insulation of conductors, and uses a suspender clip or other cheap device on his test-set when he can for a small sum buy this marvelous little tool which will save himself

and the company for which he works infinitely more hard, nerve-destroying worry which he endures from looking for this class of trouble and the deplorable condition in which the insulation is left after a man has found his trouble.

I cannot recommend too highly Mr. Williams' test clamp to every mechanic, and to every company who is seeking the best tool, which means the best service, and above all the best insulation.

## THE EQUITY EXCHANGE.

### "Trades-unionism Widened Out, and Farmers' Relation to It."

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

**H**ERETOFORE tradesunionism in the United States has been negative; that is to say its armies have simply stood on the defensive and resisted encroachment. Something along constructive lines has been done, such as the enactment of laws providing for the protection of dangerous machinery, etc., but that line of effort is feeble compared to the defensive. It has been a hard struggle, and it is by no means ended; but the beginning of the end is in sight. Our little snowball of defensive effort has been rolled up the side of the mountain by the intelligent efforts and the genius of the officials of the A. F. of L. until it is nearly at the top. The question of the rights of the workers, as represented by the unions, is about to be tossed into the political arena. That means a full and general discussion of these matters, and then our snowball will roll down the other side of the mountain accumulating bulk and momentum as it rolls. For, whenever a just cause gets a full and fair hearing before the people it always wins—and no cause ever had more of justice in it than the cause of Unionism. But this does not mean that the usefulness of Tradesunionism is on the decline. On the contrary, it simply means that its scope is being enlarged. It is entering upon a wider field of usefulness. And it is coming to that wider field of usefulness naturally.

Tradesunionism is becoming more constructive; it is entering this wider field of activity, not because we are living up to anybody's theory that this should be so, but because we are pushed into it. Things in this world don't go by theory. Theories are fine to help us understand things, after these have come to pass, and been in existence for a long time. Then theory hobbles along after them

and explains them. How are you forced into a wider field? because your hands have been more or less tied so that you cannot effectually use the old methods—the strike and the boycott. The last knot was tied in the Hatters' case by our Supreme Court, by a strained construction of the law. This has forced you against your will into politics. But to correct anything through that avenue is a long-winded affair—and you have just started on the job; so that things look black. But now, in this blackest hour of the night, just before the dawn, while outraged justice groans her lamentations, and hope itself is heartsore and weeping, a hand is extended to you through the darkness, a voice speaks to you—Brother, in toil I will help you. The unexpected offer fairly startles us. What! the Farmer! He whom you have thought your enemy! Yes, the Farmer comes to your rescue. He has outlived his old Grange ideas—which was simply an organized effort of the Farmer to buy cheaply, no matter how that effected the other fellow who had to produce the cheap stuff.

The same rough hand of necessity which forced you into the union, and which forces Unionism into wider fields, has forced the Farmer away from his old Grange proposition, and has pushed him into a larger and wider organization—the American Society of Equity, the present Farmer's Union. There they stand confronting each other—the organized city workman; the organized Farmer. Just commencing to know and understand each other; fraternizing, offering assistance to each other.

"There are tides in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, lead on to victory," says Shakespeare. The coming together of the organized Farmer and the organized city worker is such a tide. If we are wise we will take it at the flood

which is just coming in. How does the Farmer propose to help us? He proposes direct co-operation with you. He says to you of the cities, see to it that you take the product of the union Farmers, and the Farmers will see to it that they get only union label goods from the cities, and when they have occasion to build a house, they will also see to it that only union carpenters, plumbers, etc., are employed on the job. Their plan is to establish everywhere Equity Exchanges, through which this is to be done. This is the wider field on which Trades-unionism is entering; by which it will get into line with the procession of progress—which in other countries is far ahead of us.

Remember, the one great problem before the whole civilized world today is the question of how to get a more equitable distribution of the wealth which is created. And the answer to that question works itself out in different ways in different countries. In England it took the form of the Rochdale Plan, and developed onward from that; in Germany it started in the savings bank plan, and developed into the Consuming Station Plan; in Australia it has taken the form of State supervision of the contracts between employers and employees. In this country it is just commencing to sprout in the Equity Exchange plan. Considered as an organizing force alone—as a big stick—as an aid to unionism it is invaluable. The first branch of the Equity Exchange was formally commissioned in Chicago, under an International Charter on May 14th, 1908. It will take the products of the union Farmers and distribute them to the city workers. Upon what particular plan this distributing is to be done later on is a matter for future development, and to be determined in detail by the union men themselves as the stockholders of

the Equity Exchange of Chicago. The important thing now is to finance the Equity Exchange of Chicago, so that you can now take through it the Farmer's goods off his hands, even if for the present, until you get your own plan of distribution worked out, you must distribute them through the ordinary channels—the grocery store as now run. What will be the gain in that? Two things of the greatest importance: First, you are building up a demand for the product of union labor among a great class of people—the Farmers, who heretofore spurned you and your union labor—thus wielding the "biggest stick" there is for organization. Second, you are getting a firm grip on the machinery of distribution, a thing that you ought to grab at, if you are wise, and clutch with a death grip. For it is as clear as the noonday sun that if you are ever to get a more equitable distribution of wealth, you, and not the other fellow, must control and command the machinery of distribution. To get your hands upon it is up to you now, by co-operating with the Farmer.

Remember, there are two parties to this proposition as it stands now—the city unionists in one hand; the Farmers' Union in the other. We cannot now wait to develop the details of our plans of distribution in the cities because the other party, the Farmer, is ready to go ahead now. He has his supply stations and his Equity Exchange warehouses built, and he is saying to us of the city—here is our stuff, take it now and work out the details of your plans for distributing it in the city as experience dictates. And that is the condition confronting us, the condition which we must meet and satisfy.

Yours fraternally,

HENRY KNAUS, Sec'y,  
The Equity Exchange of Chicago.

## IDA TARBELL DENOUNCES MEN.

### Trade Union the Only Hope of Woman Worker, She Declares.

MISS IDA TARBELL, foe and historian of the Standard Oil company, was the principal speaker at the monthly meeting of the Woman's Trade Union League, held yesterday at 275 LaSalle street.

"I never have been in a trade," said Miss Tarbell, "but I have toiled for more years than I would like to tell. And I've had to fight our common enemy—man."

"It has given me great pleasure to see women combining together in order to fight their battles better. One hundred years ago women had no opportunity for education and advancement, but the com-

bination of the modern women for the purpose of demanding their rights has made it easier for you and me.

#### UNIONS LIGHTEN WOMEN'S WORK.

"By your unions you make the world understand the things you are fighting for and you make the world better and happier. I hope you will be successful in everything good and right which you undertake."

The league also has made arrangements to furnish public library books to members on Sunday, making use of a messenger squad to deliver the books to the different homes.

# EDITORIAL.

PETER W. COLLINS.

**OUR PROGRESS.** During the past two years the progress of our Brotherhood has indeed been remarkable and considering the panic of 1907 and '08 there is hardly another organization in the country showing better results.

It is indeed encouraging to find that even against great odds, results are being achieved and that the progress of the I. B. E. W. is splendid and permanent.

The membership gain has been gradual and permanent, and the finances are in excellent shape, in fact surpassing any period in our history.

The receipts of the past two years will show an increase over the previous two years, and the expenses a great reduction. When it is taken into consideration that the I. B. is run on 12½c per capita, as against 30c previous to the adoption of our last Constitution, it will be seen that the results have been great.

Not only to have lived within this amount but to show a large surplus is indeed worthy of congratulation.

In a succeeding issue of the WORKER the Grand Secretary will make a report in detail—as in his annual and bi-ennial report—of the results of the progress made.

## BEING ON THE SQUARE.

By being *on the square* and *always* trying to do the right thing, men add to reputation and make character count.

The fear of offending a friend and the desire for selfish personal gain has made many men little less than moral cowards. A lack of real *backbone*, when backbone was required, has made supposed men cringing, fawning creatures. Every man should have a mission in life and he cannot be *square* with himself by sacrificing his manhood. He cannot allow himself to be the tool of others and retain his manhood.

Many *men* have made enemies by doing their duty. Many *men* have sacrificed the friendship of years by doing the right thing and by being *on the square*, but no *man* has ever lost his own self-respect or the respect of other *men* by being a *man*.

In the struggle of life each one of us has had some experience, and real obstacles have been met.

Some have fought the good hard fight against wrong and trickery; have fought for *right* and for *manhood* and have won.

Others have sacrificed the principles of right for selfish gain. But what was the gain? Was it worth the sacrifice? No; a hundred times *No*. Gain at the expense of self-respect is a severe handicap in life and a load that makes peace of mind impossible. Their sacrifice of *character* gave them the whining cry and the fear of being marked by their fellow men.

Manhood is a *quality* of real men and character is the asset and the foundation upon which manhood is built. By being *on the square*, by doing your duty honestly without fear or favor you are building the structure of manhood on the foundation of *Character*.

There are many who will try to use you for their selfish ends and will endeavor to gain your confidence so that they can accomplish their purpose.

This type is many and varied and we find them in all walks of life. They are ever awake to the realization that your influence counts and if they can succeed in directing that influence for their own profit they are satisfied with their job.

If you revolt and spurn them, they attack your character and try to injure your good name. By standing firm against such creatures, by showing your independence and manhood you defeat their designs.

In the Labor Movement we have this type, but we can thank God that (for the future of the movement) their influence is small.

Let us keep a sharp watch for such schemers and drive them from the movement. Their place is not among honorable men, for they sow the seed of dishonor by their presence therein.

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**MEASURES,** Many of us are too often blinded by the personality of  
**NOT MEN.** the man to give to the measures the attention deserved.  
 We too often neglect to consider that men are exponents  
 of the principles and that they must stand on the principles and not the  
 principles on them.

In the affairs of government we often see apparently good men advocating pernicious measures, measures which are against the best interests of the people; and yet we find that these same men have a large following.

They have gained this following not by advocating real measures or standing for *something*, but upon their personality; their good fellowship; of taking care of their friends.

Many flock to the standard of the popular man and don't give two hurrahs as to what he represents.

He may be against all measures for the common good and stand for the worst in the body politic, and yet they are with him. And why? Because he is a good fellow, a popular man, true to his friends. It's a splendid trait to be true to one's friends and an excellent thing to be a good fellow. But it is greater and better to be true to one's self, to stand for *something*,



to strive for the common good, to work for a square deal, to give justice and stand on principle. These things are the foundation upon which our liberties are built, and upon which they must stand.

If we neglect our duty, forget principles and measures for popular men, the chances are in favor of *getting what we deserve*.

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**WE FEEL** In a recent publication of the life and work of Raymond  
**HONORED.** Robins by L. R. Dikey of Chicago we are honored by the  
 insertion of our verse entitled "For Justice" on the title  
 page.

This poem appeared in the May WORKER and was dedicated by the writer to Mr. Robins in the belief that he exemplified the spirit of the lines in his life and work; a life filled with the deeds of faithful service to the cause of humanity and a work that is achieving lasting results.

Mr. Robins is a man of sterling worth and splendid ideals, one who is always ready in the work for the common good.

An address delivered by Mr. Robins before the Chicago Federation on "Supreme Court Decision" appeared in the June WORKER, and we would advise every trade unionist and in fact every citizen to read it carefully and preserve it indefinitely.

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**BUILD UP, DON'T** The Labor Movement, like every other great progressive  
**TEAR DOWN.** movement, has its enemies and its critics. Enemies and  
 critics who are ever ready to harp on its shortcomings and  
 never ready to acknowledge its achievements and its work for the common  
 good.

From the beginning the road has been far from rosy and each foot gained has been by constant aggressive action; by careful, far-seeing, diligent effort; by harmonious united service. The Movement of Labor is a great constructive movement, sound in principle and universal in the good accomplished. It is a great human movement of men and women of the common humanity; of men and women who are ever striving to inculcate into the hearts and minds of their fellows the real truths of the brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God.

It is a movement that has had its ups and downs, its persecutions and its successes. It embraces within its ranks real *men*, and unfortunately—in its very humanity—there are many who do not deserve to be called men. There are those who invade the Labor Movement for gain—selfish, personal gain.

There are those within the ranks who would sacrifice the cause for political preferment. There are others who would destroy the work of years that their personal ambitions might triumph. While the enemies without

the ranks are working to impede its progress, the enemies within are a positive menace. They strive to create dissension by inuendo and untruth, and they seek to destroy when they cannot rule. Those old in the movement know this kind of men and the methods that they use. The younger men of the movement, however, are not as well acquainted with the species and are inclined to be discouraged when they do see men trying to tear down. The movement owes it to itself to eliminate this species and present a solid and united front.

It is work enough to fight enemies from outside without having to fight enemies within.

Let us remember therefore that the permanency of the work depends upon the builders and that in the building of Labor's future the enemies within must be kicked out bag and baggage.

**REJECTED DEATH CLAIMS.** The duty of rejecting illegal death claims is not a pleasant one, and the rejection of such claims occasion a great deal of criticism from members of Local Unions presenting such claims. If the Constitution required the G. S. to pay illegal claims then such claims would be paid. But as the Constitution makes it mandatory on the G. S. to reject such claims, then he cannot evade his duty.

The provisions of the law are very clear, and while it remains a law of the I. B. it must be obeyed.

Some claims are illegal through the negligence of the F. S., and in such case the Local Union is morally bound to pay the claim, and should pay it.

The F. S. usually finds it more convenient to evade the blame and shift it to the G. O. The Local Union should see to it that the F. S. sends his per capita sheets each month.

There have been cases of Local Unions submitting claims on members in arrears for a year, and they expect such claims to be paid. It is up to the L. U. to see that members are protected against negligence by their F. S. and the G. O. will continue to call to the attention of the members the necessity of protecting their standing.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Good deeds are their own compensation.

Encouragement makes many a pathway cheerful.

Abusing another for a difference of opinion is mental narrowness.

Men make mistakes, but mistakes should never make men forget themselves.

A mean act is never justified.

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Most critics are poor advisers.

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The way to win respect is to deserve it.

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Men of good judgment usually bellow the least.

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The worth of real men is the asset of nations.

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When your judgment is needed, give your *best*.

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Good judgment never made a fool of its possessor.

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Mistakes will be made, but should not be repeated.

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The fear of inconsistency lead many into hypocrisy.

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When your best effort is needed, don't hesitate to give it.

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There are some men who never get tired telling what *they* know.

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By respecting the performance of duty you encourage its continuance.

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The rights of the many are best conserved by respecting the rights of each.

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When men forget the obligations of duty they encourage the sacrifice of self-respect.

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Build the foundation of your career firmly by making character the cornerstone.

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Misdirected effort is wasted energy, and wasted energy is a handicap on your future.

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Don't play petty politics in or out of your Local; it lowers you in the estimation of men.

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By displaying sufficient interest in your own rights and duties, you make others respect them.

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Drawing on the imagination to maintain argument is like drawing on the same source to maintain credit.

## FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S NOTES.

**T**HE new Secretary is entitled to your assistance in his new position and it is your duty to see that he gets it.

\* \* \*

**I**F he makes mistakes don't jump on him but put him right and he will appreciate it. Remember that you made a few mistakes in your day.

\* \* \*

**R**EPORT sheets should be made out clear and accurate, and the names of those members only who pay dues (or new members) should be placed thereon.

\* \* \*

**R**EPORT all initiations when initiated and not three or four months after.

\* \* \*

**K**EEP tab on your reports and see how few errors you can make.

\* \* \*

**W**HEN you issue a T. C., see that P. C. is paid for the life of the card.

\* \* \*

**F**ILL out your remittance blank with each remittance and sign it.

\* \* \*

**E**NCLOSE your reports in large envelopes as it keeps your duplicate in good condition.

\* \* \*

**M**AKE duplicate sheets with carbon. The G. O. furnishes carbon without extra cost.

\* \* \*

**E**XERCISE care and judgment in making out your sheet and correct mistakes when notified.

\* \* \*

**R**EMIT P. C. on all members who pay dues.

\* \* \*

**D**ON'T accuse the G. O. of negligence when you fail to remit and a member goes in arrears.

\* \* \*

**D**ON'T expect us to enter your reports before they get here.

\* \* \*

**K**NOWING a little helps some, but knowing it all makes progress impossible.

**T**RAVELING CARDS should be filled out properly and then signed and sealed.

\* \* \*

**T**HE member's record is his protection. See that it is protected.

\* \* \*

**K**EEP your traveling cards, due stamps, etc., in a safe place, as accidents will happen.

\* \* \*

**V**ERIFY T. C. records by writing the G. O. for standing.

\* \* \*

**D**ON'T play favorites, but go after all alike.

\* \* \*

**A**NSWER all letters promptly, and save a copy of your letter.

\* \* \*

**A** CARBON sheet placed in your letterpad will save you lots of trouble.

\* \* \*

**U**SE discretion in dealing with members who know more about your job than you do.

\* \* \*

**S**UGGESTIONS that you can't use now place on file for future reference.

\* \* \*

**G**IVE every man a square deal and take nothing less for yourself.

\* \* \*

**W**HEN in doubt give the matter your best attention—and then some.

\* \* \*

**R**EMEMBER you are a cog in the wheel and it is up to you to keep moving.

\* \* \*

**L**OOK up the fellow who "knows your friend." He may want to know you.

\* \* \*

**G**IVE your best effort, nothing less will do the work and nothing more is needed.

\* \* \*

**W**HEN you want advice don't go to the knocker.

\* \* \*

**D**ON'T get discouraged. You owe it to yourself to get experience.

**S**TUDY human nature and apply the lessons learned.

\* \* \*

**D**ON'T quit because the other fellow "forgot more than you ever knew." You may find what he lost.

\* \* \*

**N**OTHING less than doing your duty should satisfy you; when it does it is time to quit.

\* \* \*

**T**HERE are always two sides to every yarn and you can't be a good judge with an unfinished story.

\* \* \*

**B**E true to your convictions, even if you differ with others.

\* \* \*

**I**GNORE abuse, for it reacts on the abuser.

\* \* \*

**M**ERIT may be unappreciated, but it is always self-satisfying.

\* \* \*

**Y**OU were elected because the Local had confidence in you; now it is up to you to show them that the confidence is deserved.

\* \* \*

**D**ON'T play petty politics in your Local, or, in fact, any politics there. Your duties will give you sufficient to think about.

\* \* \*

**D**ON'T pay expressage on supplies. They are always prepaid.

**S**EE that Trustee's quarterly reports are sent to the G. O.

\* \* \*

**D**IRECTORY blanks should be filled out and returned at once so that complete directory can be inserted in WORKER.

\* \* \*

**S**EE that all checks for remittances are properly filled out and signed.

\* \* \*

**W**HERE a remittance is short and you are notified send the balance due at once and don't have the P. O. Dept. sending notices inquiring why orders are not cashed.

\* \* \*

**O**NLY when the remittance balances with the reports can the same be put through our books, and until such time as they do balance orders are held.

\* \* \*

**I**T is a very simple matter to blame another (especially the G. O.) for your mistakes or negligence.

\* \* \*

**R**EPORT sheets should be sent each month without fail and not every two or three months.

\* \* \*

**R**EPORT all withdrawal cards when issued and see that when card is granted members are paid to date.

\* \* \*

**E**NCOURAGING each member to pay his dues regularly and in advance strengthens your Local and protects the members.

### Votes of E. B. on Propositions Submitted.

	King	McLanghlin	Godshall	O'Connor	Fitzgerald	Graham	Scott
Appeal, L. U. 537, Death Claims, F. Weise and J. J. Bain....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
" L. U. 51, Remission P. C. Tax, Jan. '08-July 1, '08....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Death Claim, J. B. O'Kane.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
D. C. 3.1, Appeal, Relative Washington Building Trades.....	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
D. C. 3.1, Exemption from paying loan, \$4,000.00 till next L. C. Convention.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	3 mo.	Yes	No	No
L. U. 183, Death Claim, C. R. Smith.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
L. U. 86, remission P. C. Tax, June, July, August, 1908.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Appeal L. U. 5, remission of P. C. Tax, May, June, July, 1908.	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Death Claim, L. U. 534, J. J. Henning.....	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	.....
" " 534, Jas. Quirk.....	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	.....
" " L. U. 524, Jas. Gainey.....	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	.....
" " 534, J. E. Coyle.....	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	.....
" " 534, J. Morrison.....	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	.....
" " 534, J. J. Galbraith.....	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	.....
" " 534, Wm. P. Burns.....	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	.....

## LET US NOT HAVE A REPETITION.

**A**CCORDING to reports received from the referendum election of officers in the International Typographical Union, President James Lynch and Secretary Bramwood have been re-elected by a majority larger than ever before.

The Labor Journal believes this result to have been deserved and that the two gentlemen named have been exceedingly valiant generals in the cause of Organized Labor.

At the same time the Labor Journal deprecates the ante-election campaign which was waged.

Things were said and written which cannot fail to serve as first class ammunition by Parry, Van Cleave and the other rabid union busters. Intemperate denunciation and worse which appeared in certain labor papers in different sections of the country, no doubt, have found their way into the Van Cleave archives and in due time will be resurrected to be used as horrible examples of the manner in which labor officials betray their trust.

To be sure, these articles will not be used now when the affair is fresh and when everybody knows all about it. But they will be held back for years, perhaps, and then the meanest parts, minus any explanatory context, will be rushed out and the public will hold up its hands in holy horror!

If it were necessary that some of the things which were said and printed should be made known, then it were far better for all concerned that this had been done by word of mouth or by private letter to the individual members, than by public appearance in the columns of the labor press.

Feeling as it did, the Labor Journal declined to take any part in the ante-election controversy, and we believe the Rochester local did likewise.

So while we are glad at the re-election of President Lynch and Secretary Bramwood, we are more than sorry for the nasty campaign which has just closed and trust it will not be repeated.—Rochester Labor Journal.

### LABOR SONG.

DENIS FLORENCE MACCARTHY.

Ah! little they know of true happiness,  
they whom satiety fills;  
Who, flung on the rich breast of luxury,  
eat the rankness that kills.  
Ah! little they know of the blessedness  
toil-purchased slumber enjoys,  
Who, stretched on the hard rock of indolence,  
taste of the sleep that destroys;  
Nothing to hope for, or labor for; nothing  
to sigh for or gain;  
Nothing to light in its vividness, light-  
ning-like, bosom and brain;  
Nothing to break life's monotony, rippling  
it o'er with its breath;  
Nothing but dullness and lethargy, weariness,  
sorrow and death!

But blessed that child of humanity, happiest  
man among men,  
Who, with hammer or chisel or pencil,  
with rudder or ploughshare or pen,  
Laboreth ever and ever with hope through  
the morning of life,  
Winning home and its darling divinities,  
love-worshiped children and wife.  
Round swings the hammer of industry,  
quickly the sharp chisel rings,  
And the heart of the toiler of kings—  
He the true ruler and conqueror, he the  
true king of his race,  
Who nerveth his arm for life's combat,  
and who looks the strong world in  
the face.

### LOW INITIATIONS.

One international union—the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union—has an initiation fee of \$1, with a graded reinstatement system and finds it a good plan to give the non-union man an opportunity to become a trades unionist without being held up.

The question of high initiations is a national one and the officers of the big organizations ought to handle the question without fear of being opposed. There is no sense in a union in New York City charging \$100 for an initiation fee and the same craft local in Joplin charging \$10. The Joplin union is nearer the right idea and the New York union should be compelled to get down to reason.

A general movement for increasing the membership of every international union should be discussed by the international officials of every organization and where they have the power recommendations should be made to each local to inaugurate a series of open meetings with the further suggestion that the initiation fee be suspected, or at least greatly reduced, and the reinstatement fee also be reduced to a minimum.

If such a move is made by the men at the head of the internationals the locals will gladly respond and unionism will take on new life and vigor, and become a greater power in the land.

Action is needed and should be taken along this line at once.—Missouri Trades Unionist.



**Official Journal of the  
INTERNATIONAL  
Brotherhood of Electrical Workers  
Published Monthly.**

**PETER W. COLLINS, Editor.**  
Plerik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

#### EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

Grand President—F. J. McNULTY,  
Plerik Building, Springfield, Illinois.  
Grand Secretary—PETER W. COLLINS,  
Plerik Building, Springfield, Illinois.  
Grand Treasurer—F. J. SULLIVAN,  
Plerik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

#### GRAND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First G. V. P.—JAMES J. REED,  
1309 Sassafras St., Erie, Pa.  
Second G. V. P.—JAMES P. NOONAN,  
1800 McCausland Ave, E. St. Louis, Ill.  
Third G. V. P.—MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN,  
350 Scott St., San Francisco, Cal.

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Second District—JOHN J. McLAUGHLIN,  
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Care Examiner, Los Angeles, Calif.

Subscription, \$1.00 per year, in advance.

As The Electrical Worker reaches the men  
who do the work and recommend or order  
the material, its value as an advertising  
medium can be readily appreciated.

**SPRINGFIELD, ILL. JULY, 1908**

Advertising rates may be secured by writ-  
ing to the Editor.

*This Journal will not be held responsi-  
ble for views expressed by correspondents.*

*The first of each month is the closing  
date; all copy must be in our hands on  
or before.*

The H. W. Rokker Co., Springfield.

#### INFORMATION.

Should any one know the address of  
Frank Price, a wireman, he would confer  
a favor by writing to J. E. Adams, 1351  
North street, Harrisburg, Pa.

If Joe Campbell sees this please cor-  
respond with Walter Harris, Financial  
Secretary Local Union No. 207, Stockton,  
Calif., Box 145.

Should Bro. Tom Ahearn, familiarly  
known as Funny Face, see this, or any  
brother forward his address to me, I  
would be thankful to him for the same.

THE KID,  
Harrisburg, Pa.

Any brother knowing the whereabouts  
of Harry Detrick, cableman, please no-  
tify his brother, Jerry Detrick, General  
Delivery, Omaha, Neb.

If anybody seeing this should know  
the whereabouts of one C. A. Port, for-  
merly of Local No. 56, of Erie, Pa., the  
same would be greatly appreciated by  
Bro. J. E. Johnson, of Dunkirk, N. Y.,  
care of Local No. 593.

#### NOTICE.

Bro. J. Lewis, card No. 98823, left here  
without paying a bill of \$5.90. Please  
publish same in the WORKER. Also Bro.  
Scheley, card No. 123865, left a bill un-  
paid for \$8.00.

Fraternally yours,

F. E. SCHOLER,  
405 Harrison Ave., Burlington, Ia.

#### EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Local 79 wishes that you insert in the  
next issue of the WORKER the fact that  
R. Van Buskirk, an ex-member of Local  
79 of Syracuse, has had a fine of \$100  
placed against him for scabbing a job  
against Local 43 while they were out on  
strike. As this is the only member from  
our Local that we know of who has done  
so miserable an action we are going to  
see that he gets his just deserts.

Yours fraternally,

GEO. W. COLUMBUS,  
Recording Secretary.

#### LOST.

Wm. Dorsey, 26774, has lost his due  
book. Finder return to Jas. T. Conlon,  
640 South Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

Card No. 72009, Ed Houser. Finder  
please return to 2001 W. Congress street,  
Chicago, Ill.

In or near Buffalo, N. Y., Traveling  
Card No. 139606, which expires July 31st;  
due book stamped for July; card case and  
a pair of gold rimmed ear glasses belong-  
ing to L. La Barge. Finder please for-  
ward to J. W. Yount, 2001 W. Congress  
street, Chicago.

## NEW LAND OPENING.

### Wyoming offers Remarkable Opportunity to Obtain Land in One of the Richest and Most Picturesque Regions of the World, on Thirty Days Residence.

FOR the poor man the Government has provided a plan under which land can be homesteaded at practically no cost. For the man who can arrange to pay a small sum each year in ten annual instalments there are great projects that have been undertaken by the United States Reclamation Service. But there is another large class of those who wish to own a small section of ground that they can call their own, and this class is composed of men who can not afford to drop all of their present affairs and take up their residence for five years in a new country, as would be necessary if they either acquired a homestead on the prairie or obtained land that is irrigated by the Government. For all such there is what is known as the "Carey Act" lands. The following clear summary of the provisions of the Carey Act is from the New York Herald:

#### HOW TO GET LAND UNDER CAREY ACT.

New Opening Gives Railroad, Clerical, Professional and Other Men and Women Opportunity.

The Carey act provides for the segregation of one million acres of arid land in a State. This land is to be sold for not to exceed fifty cents an acre and is to be irrigated by private companies. In order to obtain water rights for this land it is necessary for the settler to enter into a contract with the company that does the irrigating and to agree to pay a certain amount a year in easy instalments. This is from three dollars to four dollars a year for each acre, as a rule. When the entire amount has been paid the irrigating system passes into the ownership of those who have acquired the water rights.

One of the most interesting things about the Carey act is that under its provisions only a short residence is necessary and a teacher, professional man or capitalist can spend a short vacation on the ground, make the small payments required and obtain title. In Wyoming, where the Big Horn Basin Development Company has thrown open 245,000 acres for settlement May 12th, a residence of thirty days is all that is required.

The object of the Carey act is, of course, the development of lands that need irrigation. R. F. Fuller, Commis-

sioner of Public Lands of the State of Wyoming, was asked to tell something regarding the operation of the Carey act, and he supplied the following:

"Irrespective of the financial conditions of companies contracting for canals under the Carey act the State asks them to deposit in this office in escrow all moneys received on contracts for water, and all contracts issued covering lands for which the companies are not at the time of contract able to deliver an ample supply of water during the irrigation season. This plan enables a company to secure prospective settlers and yet protect the settlers from loss in case for any reason the company is not able to complete its canal or reservoir system and furnish the water as soon as represented. If the settlers will see that their payments are made to this office we will forward the money and contracts of the company if it is entitled to receive them or we will keep same until such time as the settler can receive the water for which he contracts.

"When the settler is notified that the company is ready to deliver water his certificate of location is issued, and the three years allowed by law for the reclamation of the land begins. The plan enables the prospective settler to prepare his land in advance, if he desires, and to erect the necessary improvements, so that as soon as water is furnished he is in a position to raise a crop and make his final proof within a few months of the date of his location certificate, which is quite an advantage to parties desiring to take up land for future homes and yet retain the positions which they may hold.

"The 160 acres of land allowed under the Carey act is in addition to all other government land filings, but a party living upon a homestead under the Government can not at the same time take a filing under the Carey act, as, residence being required in both cases, they are not compatible.

"Many railroad, clerical and professional men and women take up land under this act, making the partial payment required by the canal company, and the first payment of twenty-five cents an acre on the land, and after having caused their homes and other improvements to be erected, and one-eighth to one-quarter



of the land prepared for reclamation, take a forty or sixty days' vacation within the first six months after the date of their certificates, and make at least the required minimum of thirty days' residence with their families, if married, upon the land.

"This enables them to make final proof and return to their occupations so as to earn the money for making the balance of the payments. By the time their water right is paid for, they are usually ready to make their permanent home upon the land, or possibly continue to cultivate the land by hired labor and retain it as an investment. Hundreds of filings of this character are made, and it is for this reason that the minimum residence was fixed at thirty days.

"Parties taking up land can hardly afford to pay for a water right and allow the land to remain idle, so that in any event the land is cultivated, either by the owner or by hired labor, which is to the benefit of the State. It is the safest manner in which the workingman can provide for his future, and the State tries to protect settlers.

#### LANDS OPEN IN WYOMING.

"Wyoming has forty-seven segregations in process of selection and reclamation under the Carey act, one, the Oregon basin contract, being the largest private enterprise now in course of construction in the West. There are also two government enterprises under which about fifty thousand acres are open to settlement, thirty thousand acres in Big Horn County and the balance in Laramie County, between Fort Laramie and the Nebraska line. A large amount of land under the latter project is already filed upon and a large number of filings have been made in Big Horn County.

"Under State control when ninety per cent of the lands are filed upon the management of the canal is turned over to the settlers. Under government control the settlers form a water users' association for each branch or lateral. The Government administers the entire system, but the settlers' associations maintain the branches and superintend the delivery of water to individual settlers.

"Wyoming is the least developed State of the Union, and we believe contains more natural resources than any other State. The State has within its borders a large proportion of the unoccupied public lands of the United States which are available for homestead or for filing under irrigation canals. Possessing as it does the source of supply for all the large rivers of the West, it has a greater water supply than any other State."

After having become familiar with every portion of the West, Buffalo Bill selected the Big Horn country as the site for his home.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.

One of the Richest in Resources and Most Picturesque Regions in the World.

William E. Curtis, writing in the Chicago Record-Herald, gives the following entrancing account of the natural beauty and the opportunities in this new country:

"I understand that the Big Horn Basin Development Company, as the private enterprise is called, has expended about two million dollars on what they claim to be the largest private irrigation system that was ever attempted, and on May 1st opened to settlement and offered for sale about 245,000 acres lying fifty miles south of the Montana line in Big Horn County. This county was organized in 1896, and already has a population of nearly 9,000 and property assessed of more than four million dollars. It lies at an average elevation of 4,000 feet above the sea and is surrounded by mountains—hence its name—which furnish some of the most sublime pictures of mountain and canyon scenery on the globe. Eastward the Big Horn range throws up its peaks 12,000 feet; on the west those of the Shoshone range, spurs of the great continental divide, are equally high, and in every direction the basin is sheltered and protected by mountains averaging 11,000 feet and forests that have been withdrawn for perpetual preservation by order of the President.

"The United States Government has been working at the same time under the reclamation act and has already this spring opened 16,000 acres on the Shoshone river, twenty miles north of Cody, with the town of Garland as headquarters. This tract is irrigated from a reservoir created by a dam in the Shoshone river through a tunnel three and one-half miles long and a canal twenty miles long. The contract has been let for another dam, which will irrigate 150,000 acres. The machinery is in, the workmen are on the ground and the first stone was laid March 30th.

#### HIGHEST DAM IN WORLD.

"This will be the highest dam in the world, and will be constructed across a canyon in the Shoshone River, which begins eight miles west of Cody and continues between titanic cliffs for ten miles, where the gorge opens upon what was once an ancient lake. This lake will be recreated by the dam, and will back up water enough to cover an area of ten square miles more than 100 feet deep and 476,000 acres one foot deep. The dam will be 328 feet high—nearly two-thirds as high as the Washington monument, seven feet higher than the tip of the plume of the Goddess of Liberty on top

of the capitol and fourteen feet higher than the Flatiron building in New York City.

"What is known as the Garland tract is now open and ready for settlers who can get farms at forty-five dollars an acre from the Government agents, payable one-tenth in advance and the balance in nine annual instalments without interest. That price carries the water rights with it.

"The Government has cut a road eight miles long through the solid rock in this canyon, which furnishes a new route into the Yellowstone Park. Passengers leave the railroad trains at Cody, where a line of stages has already been put on to carry them a journey of two and a half days through the canyon and the Yellowstone forest reserve over the Sylvan Pass, 15,000 feet high, down to Yellowstone Lake. The dam and the canyon and the irrigated farms will prove a great attraction for this route.

"The lands of the Big Horn Basin Development Company were opened to settlement on the 12th of May and can be purchased of the agents of the company in tracts of 160 acres or less for 50 cents an acre by citizens of the United States or those who have declared their intention to become such. Every member of a family over 21 years of age is entitled to 160 acres except the wives of purchasers. The buyers are required to pay twenty-five cents an acre on filing their entry, and the remaining twenty-five cents on making final proof. They are required to pay forty dollars per acre for perpetual water rights—five dollars per acre at the time of purchase, two dollars an acre in one year, three dollars in two years, four dollars in three years, and so on with interest at six per cent, until the entire sum is paid.

"Because of the great demand for these lands it is expected that there will be a rush of homeseekers from all over the country like that which occurred when the Indian reservations in Oklahoma were opened to settlement.

"The Big Horn Basin was originally the bottom of an inland lake, which was bounded by the ranges of mountains I have described. Its surface consists of a series of gigantic terraces as level as a floor, and therefore perfectly adapted to irrigation. The source of the water supply is the south fork of the Shoshone River, whose waters are conducted through a canal twenty-eight and a half miles long to a natural reservoir known as the Oregon Basin, which is one of the most remarkable phenomena in the country, and was formerly a lake. It is thirteen miles in circumference, and when filled to a depth of ninety-seven feet can hold enough water to irrigate 300,000 acres. The main canal has a

width of sixty feet, is constructed to carry ten feet of water on a grade of about one foot per mile. Leading from the Oregon Basin are 270 miles of canals and laterals running in every direction and reaching to the foothills of the mountains.

"These lands were granted by the Government of the United States to the State of Wyoming, which entered into a contract with a syndicate of Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and Wyoming people to construct the irrigation system.

LAND WORTH THOUSAND DOLLARS AN ACRE.

"The company has already sold 5,000 acres to a colony of German Lutherans who have been farming the land with extraordinary success for several years and have demonstrated the great fertility of soil and the profits of farming. Three towns have been laid out, called Wiley, Gray Bull and Germania, with postoffices, telegraph, telephones and schools already established, and a daily stage line from Cody. They will soon be thriving settlements. Gray Bull is on the Burlington Railroad. The Chicago & Northwestern is pushing rapidly in that direction, the Northern Pacific is only a short distance to the north, and the Wyoming Short Line Railroad Company, recently organized, has already acquired a right of way across the entire Big Horn Basin from Gray Bull, so that every settler will soon have a railway at his door.

"The Big Horn Development Company proposes to develop 16,000 electric horsepower from the main canal, which will be distributed by wires over the entire tract and sold for light and manufacturing purposes as the population increases and as such facilities are needed.

"This is the second big project undertaken in the arid States under the Carey Act, the first being known as the Twin Falls system on the Snake River in Idaho, which reclaimed 100,000 acres and was opened to settlement two years ago. Already more than ten thousand people are settled on those lands, with three good-sized towns, and they are raising grain, alfalfa, sugar beets, melons and berries with extraordinary profit. Everybody who has gone there seems to have prospered beyond expectation and the enterprise has been so successful that it has created a wave of enthusiasm all over the State, and three extensions are already in progress to accommodate the applications from settlers.

"Dr. Newell, director of the reclamation service, tells me that no irrigation scheme in the world, so far as he knows, was ever so successful as that on the Twin Falls tract, where land that was originally sold for forty-five dollars an acre two years ago, is now held as high as one thousand dollars an acre. I under-

stand that several farms have been sold for prices ranging all the way from one hundred dollars an acre up to seven hundred and fifty dollars, and there has been a similar boom in town lots in the three towns that have been started.

"The Big Horn Basin is reached by

the Burlington Railroad, via Sheridan and Fort Custer, to the town of Toluca, from which there is a branch line running southward through the Crow Reservation to Cody. It may also be reached by the Northern Pacific from Billings, via Toluca to Cody."

## PRESIDENT E. R. WRIGHT

### Of the Illinois State Federation of Labor Makes Able Address.

**M**ANY ages ago in the cradle of the world the need was felt for some distinguishing or rallying cry for the families of the human race. For as the thinking animal multiplied the immediately family broadened and the clan or tribe increased, the intimate relationship, of course, lessened, and in times of emergency and strife a sure recognition and appeal for assistance became imperative. The family broadened and allied with other similarly situated groups and in the slow process of time the rallying cry of the clan also necessitated some special device or totem whereby the scattered brotherhood might find unity of action. The tribe usually took for its symbol some well known animal or object to denote its prowess or skill or wisdom. For instance, among the ancient Hebrews we find the tribes of the lion and the ox, the best known and most powerful, and in the insignia of the tribe we find also a pledge of fealty or of good faith to the stranger and a guarantee of protection to the clan follower.

#### DEVELOPED SLOWLY.

This development was the result of many generations from the birth of our remote ancestors far to the east of Jerusalem, for we of the Aryan race have ever moved to the west. Through the ages we have, from generation to generation, answered the cry for freedom and for new worlds, not so much from necessity, but in order to secure peace and profit at the least cost to intellect. Man progressed but slowly and while space remained and idle land for the asking, the white race did not keep pace in mental development with its growth in numbers. So we have moved slowly westward through Asia, Europe and America until today we halt only at the threshold of the east and after circling the globe, face almost the very birthplace of our Caucasian ancestors.

#### STEADILY PROGRESSED.

From time to time we have turned in fierce endeavor to check the following movement of the races left behind in the earlier unrest. Still, feeling it easier to

fight than to think, we have moved on and on holding most of the territory which our restless feet have sought and our arms overcome, but ever and ever moving onward in our tireless endeavor to find by exploration and adventure that which we had in the beginning and which every lay just without our knowledge.

The growth of the clan to the tribe and from the tribe to the state and to the nation developed particular and differential language and thought and needs. And to express this development from the clan of the bear or the wolf, the lion or the ox, with local chieftains and rude insignia, we come to the first thoughts of collective government and general leadership, first through a collection of the tribes, each with its rude armorial bearings, and then, necessarily, to a national emblem.

#### WHAT INSIGNIA TYPIFIED.

The insignia at first sought to specify the characteristics of the group and to typify certain feats of arms. This, however, as time progressed and consolidation took place, relegated the armorial bearings of the groups to a secondary or subsidiary position and a conventional standard or insignia was adopted, relying upon the thought conveyed rather than expressed to guide and guard its followers. This advance was only accomplished through infinite pains and covers another extensive period of time, but does not mark the epoch of peace nearly as strong as it does the epoch of military endeavor and supremacy. And so from age to age and from country to country and from continent to continent we have traveled, carrying with us always the traditions of war and conquest, while lagging behind in the ratio of progress of advancement in the arts of peace.

#### IN THE ERA OF PEACE.

Now we are facing the east and the races so long ago left behind and confronting, too, another and even more important movement in our social development. The achievement of the arts of peace seems destined to equal and even

to supercede the age old development of war and destruction. Nor is this tendency any modern affair, counted by years or even centuries. All through written history we find the workers animated by the same desire for betterment so strongly evidenced today, but the environment of strife, the lax education of the times, the lack of development, of thought, of reason, finds us only in the intermediary stages of our social era as compared to the advanced stages of our more thoughtless development. From the slow thought of industrial collective well-being, ever present, though often submerged, we pass slowly through the great craft organizations of the so-called middle ages and witness their destruction during the next race emigration and throes following the struggle for national supremacy. And then as nations rose and fell and the insignia of the family and tribe merged in the heraldic and conventional emblems which represented the thought rather than the device of fact, we find the individual, the family or group of individuals, using some mark or device to express the pledge of equality or desirability of their wares or product.

And from these trade marks probably came the first suggestion to the associated group of workers as to the desirability of a similar device to express the quality of workmanship and of working conditions.

#### WORKERS' TRADE MARK.

With this nucleus of thought we can time the action of the movement, returning after the lapse of ages, from the west toward the east. It seems just that as the centuries of westward movement have marked the slow progress of our boasted civilization the return movement of collective well-being should move in inverse ratio. It is not too much to say that in the sixty years of modern trades unionism, more has been accomplished for the welfare of the toiler than in the equal number of generations just preceding.

Nor has the trade unionist movement been without its rapid development and consequent expansion. Just as the insignia of the nations has developed from the totem of the savage into the conventional and world-recognized symbols of today has the worker developed from the rude marking of the individual craftsman to the device symbolic of thought and of earnest economic emancipation. So we witness today in the tiny emblems of the collective craftsmanship not only evidence of good faith, but the guarantee of desirability and accomplishment. Not only does it express the condition of the worker, but the hope of betterment to come.

Back of the union label is the thought of the home and the family, of the moth-

er, the wife, and the children, the education and the well-being of the generations to follow. Not wholly, as yet, the guarantee of quality, but advancing as no other movement in all history toward such guarantee; not yet perfect, but the thought, the hope, and the earnest effort to reach the goal.

And while this is true of the great national and international organizations of our brothers and sisters, it is doubly true of the printing trades, and especially so of our incomparable International Typographical Union. Our labor movement is truly credited as the most important buffer now occupying the breach between the upper millstone of oppressive economic domination and the lower millstone or abject poverty and degradation. We of the printers, first to organize, first to demand, and first to accomplish, share the proud distinction of first rank in the battle line. While consisting of a few conventional lines of minutest magnitude, the principle our union label expresses towers like our own Rocky Mountains. Fair wages, reasonable hours, sanitary work shops for the toilers, protection for the individual, care for the aged or incapacitated, a measure at least of comfort in the home, education for the children, and ever and always the promise of a still larger portion of our accomplishment. Nor are we altogether selfish. In proportion as we receive from the community so we return to it better citizenship and added prosperity, better and more intelligent endeavor, a truer patriotism and a deeper and fuller confidence in the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of deity.—Quincy Whig, June 7, 1908.

#### TO THE KNOCKER.

Why go knocking, knocking, knocking,  
all the time and everywhere?  
Don't you know that men will doubt you  
if your words are never fair?  
Why insist that Smith has never done a  
thing to merit praise?  
Why point out the faults of Adams or  
Vantorkley's foolish ways?  
Why not dwell sometimes on subjects of  
a cheerful, hopeful kind?  
Why keep hunting for the troubles of  
those who search may always find?

Why go knocking, knocking, knocking,  
when you often, if you would,  
Might discover fair excuses to be saying  
something good?  
Don't you know that other people, soon  
or late, must think that you,  
If you see no good in others, lack the  
manly virtues, too?  
Why refer to others always in a sneering,  
snappish way?  
Why not be discreetly silent, if there's  
nothing good to say?

—Chicago Record Herald.

## CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

### Of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

#### ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the METAL TRADES DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, and shall be composed of national and international metal trades unions, recognized as such, duly and regularly chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

SEC. 2. Membership shall be confined to national and international metal trades unions, who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and who are employed in the metal industries.

SEC. 3. Application for membership shall be made through the Executive Board of this Department, and it shall require a majority vote of the Executive Board to grant affiliation to any national or international union applying for membership.

#### ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The object of this body shall be the encouragement and formation of local metal trades councils, and the conferring of such power and authority upon the several local organizations of this department as may advance the interests and welfare of the metal trades industry. To adjust trade disputes along practical lines as they arise, and to establish more harmonious relations between employer and employee. To issue charters to local metal trades councils.

SEC. 2. Recognizing the justice of trade jurisdiction, it shall be the aim of this department to use its good offices in assisting affiliated national and international unions in adjusting any dispute arising over a question of jurisdiction.

#### ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The annual convention of this department shall be held the third Monday in March, at such place as may be selected by the preceding convention. Special conventions may be called by the President should a majority of the affiliated National and International organizations so request.

SEC. 2. The basis of representation in the convention shall be: From National or International Unions of less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates, and so on.

Questions may be decided by a division or show of hands; but, if a call of the

roll is demanded, each delegate shall cast one vote. When the full number of delegates from any affiliated organization are not present, the number of votes to which such organization is entitled may be cast by its delegate.

SEC. 3. The delegates shall be elected at least thirty days previous to the convention, and the names of such delegates shall be forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Department after election.

SEC. 4. No organization that has seceded, or been expelled or suspended by this Department, the American Federation of Labor, or by any National or International organization connected therewith, shall, while under such penalty, be allowed representation or recognition in this organization, or in any local metal trades council, under penalty of suspension of the body violating this section.

SEC. 5. No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization is in good standing in the American Federation of Labor, or shall have applied for and received a certificate of affiliation at least three months prior to a convention of this Department, and no person shall be recognized as a delegate whose National or International organization is not affiliated with this Department.

SEC. 6. This Department shall have no power or authority to sanction a strike of the local unions affiliated with a local metal trades council unless this Department shall have received such power and authority from the National or International organizations directly involved.

SEC. 7. All vacancies in office in this Department, caused by death, resignation or otherwise, shall be filled between conventions by the Executive Board of this Department.

#### ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Department shall consist of a President and four Vice-Presidents, who shall constitute the Executive Board, and a Secretary-Treasurer, to be elected at each annual convention. No two members of the Executive Board shall be representatives of the same organization.

SEC. 2. The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be members of the succeeding convention in case they are not delegates, but without vote, and shall be

eligible to re-election. When either the President or Secretary-Treasurer are in attendance at a convention, by virtue of their office, and not as delegates, their traveling and hotel expenses shall be paid by this Department.

SEC. 3. All elective officers shall be members in good standing of their respective organizations.

SEC. 4. The terms of the officers of this Department shall end on the first day of May following the convention.

SEC. 5. The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall engage suitable offices in the city of Washington, D. C., for the transaction of the business of this Department.

SEC. 6. All books and financial accounts shall at all times be open to the inspection of the President and Executive Board.

#### ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. All permanent salaried officers of this Department shall devote their exclusive time to its interests.

SEC. 2. The President shall preside at all conventions and Executive Board meetings, and exercise supervision of the Department throughout its jurisdiction; sign all official documents and orders on the Secretary-Treasurer.

SEC. 3. The Vice-Presidents shall assist the President in the performance of his duties.

SEC. 4. The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of the conventions and meetings of the Executive Board; he shall keep a list of all the officers of the affiliated organizations; he shall furnish all affiliated organizations with a quarterly statement of all financial business transacted, and shall conduct all official correspondence pertaining to the Department; he shall have full charge of the financial affairs of the Department, and shall keep an itemized account of all receipts and expenditures, and be prepared to submit his books and other accounts to the Auditing Committee at the direction of the Executive Board; he shall not be allowed to leave Headquarters on official business without the consent of the President; he shall furnish within four weeks after his election a bond, to be approved, and the amount fixed by the Executive Board; the expense of bond shall be borne by this Department. For the faithful performance of his duties he shall receive a salary of \$1,800.00 per year, payable monthly.

SEC. 5. The Secretary-Treasurer may at any time, either in person or by deputy, examine and take possession of the books of a local council, and, in case of

the dissolution of a local council, all moneys and other properties in possession of the local council shall immediately be forwarded to the general office in such a manner as the Secretary-Treasurer shall direct.

SEC. 6. Regular meetings of the Executive Board shall be held immediately preceding the annual convention. Special meetings may be held in the interim, should occasion arise that may demand the instant assembling of the Board, by a call of the President. Members of the Executive Board shall be allowed five dollars per day as salary, three dollars per day as expenses, and railroad fare, while in attendance at Executive Board sessions.

#### ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. The revenue for the support of this Department shall be derived from an initiation fee on the National or International Unions of fifty (\$50.00) dollars each, and by a per capita tax of one-quarter ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of one cent per member per month upon members of all affiliated National and International organizations, payable monthly. The cost of charter and supplies to local metal trade councils will be \$10.00.

SEC. 2. Should it become necessary to create additional revenue to meet any special occasion which may arise, this Department shall have power to levy an assessment based upon the membership of the affiliated National and International organizations. But no assessment can be levied without a four-fifths vote of the Executive Board.

#### ARTICLE VII

SECTION 1. The following committees at conventions, consisting of five (5) members, shall be appointed by the President:

1. Rules and Order of Business.
2. Report of President.
3. Report of Secretary-Treasurer.
4. Report of Executive Board.
5. Resolutions.
6. Laws.
7. Organization.
8. Adjustment.
9. Local Organizations.

SEC. 2. The President shall direct the chief executive officers of three National or International Unions, at least ten days previous to the holding of the annual convention, to appoint one delegate each from their respective delegations-elect, who shall compose the Auditing Committee, and also the Committee on Credentials. This committee shall meet at such place and at such a time as the President of the Department may determine is necessary for the proper performance of their duty; and they shall audit the ac-

counts of the Department for the preceding twelve months, and report upon credentials immediately upon the opening of the convention. The expense of said committee shall be paid out of the funds of the Department.

SEC. 3. Resolutions of any character, or propositions for changes in this constitution can not be introduced in the convention after the second day's session, except by unanimous consent.

SEC. 4. The convention shall have power to order an executive session at any time.

SEC. 5. None other than delegates shall be permitted to address the convention or read papers therein, except by a two-thirds vote of the convention.

SEC. 6. The rules and order of business governing the preceding convention shall be in force from the opening of any convention of this Department until new rules have been adopted.

SEC. 7. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of not less than a majority of the delegates attending a convention.

SEC. 8. No grievance shall be considered by any convention that has been decided by a previous convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Board, nor shall any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not previously held a conference and attempted to adjust the same themselves.

#### RULES OF ORDER.

1. Call to order.
2. Presenting credentials.
3. Report of Committee on Credentials.
4. Roll call of Delegates.
5. Reading of minutes.
6. Appointment of standing committees.
7. Report of officers.
8. Report of Standing and Special Committees.
9. Unfinished business.
10. New business.
11. Election and installation of officers.
12. Adjournment.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. Where there exists three (3) or more local unions of affiliated trades in any locality, they shall, when called upon by their respective National and International organizations, form a Local Metal Trades Council of this Department, which bodies shall be governed in accordance with the laws of this Department. Whenever practical, local metal trades councils shall become metal trades sections of the central labor body, affiliated with the A. F. of L., having jurisdiction over that territory covered by the metal trades council; subject, how-

ever, to the approval of the Executive Board of this Department.

SEC. 2. Each organization affiliated with a local metal trades council shall be held responsible for the acts of its members, and any local organization which fails or refuses to discipline its membership for violations of the working rules of the council shall be dealt with in accordance with the laws, and the secretary of the local council shall report the matter to the Secretary-Treasurer of this Department, who shall notify the National or International organization to discipline their rebellious locals. Should their National or International refuse or neglect to do so within sixty days, the Secretary-Treasurer shall request the local council and the offending local organization for the evidence in the case, which will be laid before the Executive Board at its next regular or special meeting, who shall take such action as in their judgment the evidence in the case warrants; which action shall remain in full force until the next convention.

SEC. 3. Local unions of any National or International union affiliated with a local metal trades council shall be represented by but three delegates, regardless of the number of local unions of their trade which may exist in the territory covered by the jurisdiction of the metal trades council. The revenue to local metal trades councils shall not be based upon the membership of the local unions of the trade represented in the council, but upon a basis of representation by delegates.

SEC. 4. Each local council shall establish an Executive Board, composed of the President and Secretary and one Delegate from each affiliated organization.

SEC. 5. The duties of local Executive Boards shall be to attend to any business assigned to them by the local councils in accordance with the laws of this Department.

#### ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. The officers of the local metal trades council shall consist of President, Vice-President, Secretaries, Treasurer, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Board of Trustees.

SEC. 2. The President shall preside at the meetings, preserve order, enforce the constitution and by-laws, and see that the other officers perform their duties in accordance with the laws of this Department, and its local council.

SEC. 3. The Vice-President shall, in the absence of the President, perform all duties appertaining to the office of president.

SEC. 4. The Recording and Corresponding Secretary shall keep a record of the

proceedings of the council, and attest all orders signed by the President. He shall be custodian of the archives and seal of the council. He shall furnish each affiliated union with a copy of the proceedings of the council, and he shall perform such other duties as are elsewhere indicated in this constitution and assigned him by the local council. He shall receive such salary as the council, by motion or resolution, may determine.

SEC. 5. The Financial Secretary shall receive all dues and moneys to be paid to the local council and pay the same over to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor. He shall keep an accurate account of all moneys received and expended. He shall issue all orders for the payment of bills ordered by the council, the same to be attested by the signatures of the President and the Recording and Corresponding Secretary. He shall make quarterly financial reports to the council. He shall notify all unions in arrears of their indebtedness, and he shall receive such salary as the council, on motion or resolutions, may determine.

SEC. 6. The Treasurer shall receive and receipt for all moneys paid to him by the Financial Secretary, and disburse the same upon the order of the council. He shall keep an account of all moneys received and expended, and produce his books for inspection whenever called upon by the board of trustees. He shall not retain more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) in his possession at any one time, and shall deposit all moneys or funds in such banks as the council may designate in the name of the local metal trades council. He shall furnish such bonds as the council may require and receive such salary as the council, by motion or resolution, may determine.

SEC. 7. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall maintain order and perform such other duties as the local council may direct.

SEC. 8. No local council can be disbanded so long as three organizations will continue their affiliation.

SEC. 9. No member shall be eligible to hold any office in any local council unless his organization shall have paid all its indebtedness to the local council up to the first day of the current quarter.

SEC. 10. All local unions affiliated with local metal trades councils shall be represented in the local central labor union affiliated with the A. F. of L.

#### ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. No local council shall reject an application for membership from a local union affiliated with a central labor

union chartered by a National or International organization affiliated with this Department. The eligibility of all delegates, whose credentials have been presented to a local council shall be determined by the local council in accordance with its by-laws.

SEC. 2. All by-laws of local metal trades councils must be submitted to the Executive Board of this Department for approval, and they must be approved by this Department before they become in force and effect.

SEC. 3. The territory over which any local metal trades council shall have jurisdiction shall be determined by the Executive Board of this Department.

#### ARTICLE XI.

SECTION 1. Whenever it is determined by a local metal trades council to inaugurate a general movement for the purpose of advancing the interests of the trades represented, all local unions affiliated must first receive the sanction of their National or International Union before pledging their support to the program to be adopted.

SEC. 2. Should a strike be sanctioned by any National or International Union affiliated with this Department, without having first secured the consent and approval of the local metal trades council and of this Department, then it shall be optional with the other organizations affiliated, to take action or contribute financial support.

SEC. 3. No local metal trades council shall be permitted to establish any policy, or prescribe such action as would be in violation of the National or International Constitution of the organizations affiliated with this Department.

SEC. 4. It shall be the policy of all organizations affiliated with local metal trades councils to endeavor to have local agreements with employers terminate upon the same date.

SEC. 5. When any general policy has been adopted by a local metal trades council, in conformity with the laws of this Department, tending towards a general agreement with the employers, no local union affiliated shall be permitted to enter into an agreement with their employer or employers without the consent and approval of the local metal trades council. Any violation of the provisions of this section shall be considered sufficient cause for expulsion.

SEC. 6. No local metal trades council can sanction a strike of the members affiliated without the consent of this Department.



## INJUNCTION ISSUE EVADED.

FROM COAST SEAMEN'S JOURNAL.

**T**HE Republican National Convention, which met in Chicago, Ill., June 16-19, engaged in a serious wrangle over the question of inserting an Anti-Injunction plank in the party platform. A compromise was finally reached between those who opposed any mention of the subject and those who favored an expression of some sort in view of the pro-injunction record of the party's candidate for the Presidency. Following is the plank as it stands in the Republican platform:

The Republican party will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, State and Federal, and will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate. We believe, however, that the rule of procedure in the Federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction should be more accurately defined by statute, and that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted.

The real meaning of the plank may be best gathered from the views expressed upon it by the Republican press. The two leading newspapers of that faith in San Francisco comment editorially upon the Anti-Injunction plank as follows:

What our policies have been, that they will continue to be. There will be no halting, no swerving, no wavering. American industries will continue to be protected; the great laws which have been enacted will be vigilantly enforced; the rich man and the poor man will stand alike before the laws; **THE POWERS AND THE INTEGRITY OF OUR COURTS WILL BE MAINTAINED UNDER RULES OF PROCEDURE SO JUST THAT NONE SHALL BE IN DANGER OF INJURY UNTIL HE HAS HAD OPPORTUNITY TO BE HEARD.**—San Francisco Chronicle.

The so-called Anti-Injunction plank, about which there was so much discussion, **MEANS NOTHING IN PARTICULAR AS FINALLY ADOPTED.** It was not at any time proposed to change the law governing injunctions, but a modification of the court rules of practice was demanded. It was the idea that courts have been too hasty in granting temporary restraining orders without notice to the party enjoined or opportunity for him to be heard. It has been the usual practice of the courts to make such orders on the petition of any responsible party

who alleged a fear of irreparable damage. The idea embodied in the original plank was that the party enjoined ought to be given an opportunity to be heard before the temporary order issued. The substitute plank adopted in the platform says: "No injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted." As the allegation of irreparable injury is the necessary averment on which all petitions for injunctions are based, **THE DECLARATION IN THE PLATFORM LEAVES MATTERS JUST WHERE THEY WERE BEFORE, EXCEPT TO THE EXTENT THAT THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION REQUESTS THE COURTS NOT TO INDULGE IN ANY NEEDLESS DELAY.**—San Francisco Call.

From these more or less authoritative (and probably inspired) statements it appears that the Republican pronouncement upon the injunction issue not only "means nothing in particular," but means that that party shall, if given an opportunity, confirm and perpetuate the system of "Government by Injunction" by statutory enactment. The Republican compromise has conceded everything to the pro-injunctionists.

The character of the plank leaves no room for doubt as to the position which the labor movement—and the friends of that movement—will assume toward it. That position is forecasted in a statement issued by President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, at Chicago on June 19. President Gompers' views are set forth in the form of an editorial written for the July number of the American Federationist, from which we reproduce the following:

Under the decision of the United States Supreme Court the labor organizations of the country are now regarded as trusts, combinations and conspiracies in restraint of trade. They are subject to the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, a law never intended to apply to organizations of men and women who have nothing to sell but their power to labor, and yet these voluntary associations and their members may be subject to suits involving three-fold damages, fines to the sum of \$5,000 or imprisonment for one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

Labor asked Congress for an amendment to the Anti-Trust law that shall accord the toilers the right to organize, to unitedly protect their personal freedom. The party in power responsible for legis-

lation, or its failure, point-blank refused to grant the relief desired or any relief at all.

The abuse of the beneficent writ of injunction was presented not only to past Congresses, but to the consideration of the one just adjourned. Labor did not and does not ask for special privileges; nor, as some mischievously and untruthfully assert, does it ask or expect to become a privileged class of wrongdoers.

In labor's bill on injunctions we would re-establish the fundamental principles upon which the equity power of the courts is based.

The writ of injunction was intended to be exercised for the protection of property rights and property rights only; it was never intended to either protect or curtail personal rights, personal freedom.

Labor insists, and has a right to demand, that workmen shall have the full guarantee of equality before the law, to be regarded and treated as every other citizen of our common country and to have equally the guarantees of constitutional, statutory and natural rights applied to all; not one process of law to one class of citizens and another, wholly unwarrantable, process to workmen, and not even to workmen unless they are engaged in a dispute with their employers.

The authorized representatives of the wage-earners of the country presented a protest to Congress against the wrongs which they have to endure, asking some of the rights and relief to which they are justly entitled.

The majority of the members of Congress, those responsible for legislation or its failure, have turned a deaf ear to both the appeal and the protest which labor presented.

The workers came to the majority leaders in Congress not as political partisans, whether Republican, Democratic or other, but as representatives of the wage-earners, whose rights, interests and welfare have been jeopardized on the one hand and flagrantly and woefully disregarded and neglected on the other.

The psychological moment has arrived for a total change of governmental policy toward the workers.

None can expect that the toilers will complacently accept the concept that they are a servile class and will submit to treatment at the hands of society less favorable than is accorded to citizens in other walks of life.

To permit such a condition to be perpetuated would be the inauguration of a servile class, a condition repugnant to the very theory and possible existence of a free people, destructive to human liberty—to Republican institutions.

There is impending a general campaign—a campaign and election of members of Congress as well as for the Presidency

of the United States and other executive, legislative and judicial offices.

No man aspiring to any of these positions can evade his responsibility in this crucial hour.

Men must take their position plainly and absolutely and be clear-cut upon their attitude toward the demands which labor makes for justice and right—not for some indefinite time in the future, but now.

The workers, the liberty-loving public, will stand faithfully by our friends and elect them. They will oppose their enemies and defeat them.

The Anti-Injunction plank in the Republican National platform is quite consistent with the record of Mr. Taft, the party's candidate for President. While on the bench Mr. Taft distinguished himself by originating the system that has since become known as "Government by Injunction." Since his selection by President Roosevelt as successor to the Chief Magistracy, Mr. Taft has availed himself of every possible opportunity to make clear his position upon the injunction question. One of his most notable utterances in this connection was that in which he advised the people of Oklahoma against the insertion in their Constitution of a clause governing the courts in the issuance of injunctions. Mr. Taft's attitude in this particular instance is clearly indicated in an editorial published in the *American Federationist* for October, 1907, from which we reproduce the following:

One of the reasons which he gave for advising the people of Oklahoma to reject the Constitution was that, in his opinion, it contained a bad and dangerous limitation upon the power of the courts to grant and enforce writs of injunction. Mr. Taft, it appears, was very "strong" and "outspoken" in his handling of this question.

The injunction, he declared, was one of the most valuable, beneficent, and essential instruments of law and justice. It was even more necessary for the protection of the poor man than of the rich, and to limit it in any way would put more power in the hands of rich criminals and oppressors.

The provision to which he so seriously objected did not, however, limit the power to issue injunctions. It only limited the power of judges to punish alleged violators of injunctions, to send them to prison for alleged contempt of court without trial by jury. It is to the intervention of a jury between the injunction and the sentence for contempt that the Secretary took exception.

It does not appear that he was in a humorous mood. He seemed wholly in earnest, he argued that it is essential to the protection of the poor man that judges should have the power to find men guilty of contempt and give them

prison sentences without referring the facts of the case to a jury of the defendant's peers. \* \* \*

Even when he was a judge of an inferior Ohio court—the Superior Court of Cincinnati—he rendered a sweeping decision denying the legality of a perfectly peaceable boycott of what has been called the “secondary” kind. A union had declared a boycott against a certain firm for good, sufficient, and admittedly legal reasons. When other firms, upon request, refused to stop dealing with the boycotted employer, the latter in turn were quietly and peacefully boycotted. Judge Taft not only declared that men had no right to institute such “secondary” boycotts—that is, to refuse to give their patronage to firms dealing with their enemies—but he indulged at some length in reflections and dicta which implied that even “primary” boycotts, no matter how peaceable, are illegal when they are the result of combination and are intended to “coerce” the persons boycotted. The opinion contained some glittering generalities about the right to organize and to strike, even in large numbers and for “doubtful” reasons, but it held that unions which declare and maintain boycotts, even of the primary order, become malicious and oppressive combinations, dangerous to the peace and well-being of the community. In other words, men who quietly trade with those who are friendly to them, and who refrain from patronizing, and ask their friends to refrain from patronizing, those who are hostile to them, directly or indirectly, are malicious disturbers of order and liable to punishment. \* \* \*

The fact of the matter is that Secretary Taft as a Presidential aspirant is “afraid” he may have ruffled a feather here and there in the plume of capitalist power. His parting words are to console corporate influence and the money power for any uneasiness as to his position. He substantially assures them that if they will but give him their support, he will hand over to the tender mercies of the worst ‘elements of the capitalists’ class the workingmen of the United States, bound hand and foot, shackled by injunctions for which he will stand.

As already stated, the Anti-Injunction plank in the Republican National plat-

form is a compromise which concedes everything to the pro-injunctionists. From a pro-injunction standpoint, the plank says much and means little. From an anti-injunction standpoint the plank says little and means much. Under the guise of a promise to redress the evils that have arisen from the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes, which injunctions usually infringe upon the personal rights of those enjoined, the Republican party covertly pledges itself to confirm and perpetuate these evils by statutory enactment.

We are told that hereafter we shall not be injured in our rights and liberties under the Constitution “without notice (!), except where irreparable injury would result from delay.” Nothing is said about the “irreparable injury” inflicted upon the persons enjoined, resulting from the denial of their liberties.

The injunction issue lies between personal rights and property rights. The Republican platform ignores the difference between these two elements of the subject, and promises legislation which shall enjoin men from appealing to each other upon any question of common interest, upon the same grounds and in the same manner as it enjoins other men from encroaching upon the property of another.

The Republican Anti-Injunction plank serves one good purpose, however, It demonstrates the importance of an issue which has compelled recognition at the hands of a party which constantly boasts of its courage in dealing with the problems of the day.

That issue—the issue of human rights, as distinguished from property rights, the issue of man's personal rights in the disposal of his own body and labor, as distinguished from man's property rights in the products of labor—is certain to occupy a prominent place in the coming campaign. The judgment rendered upon that issue will go far to determine the future of the United States as a Nation growing greater and stronger in the spirit of human liberty and equality, or as a nation growing narrower and weaker in the spirit which elevates material over moral considerations and subordinates the rights of man to the wrongs of money.

## THE DRAWBACK OF UNIONS.

**I**T is perfectly proper that we, in this column, attack with all our might the thing which stands out most prominently in the way of the progress of our organization, and in order to do so, most emphatically, we find it necessary to employ the plainest kind of language. The

chief weakness of our organization to-day is the weakness of the chronic union fault finder. He abounds in nearly all local unions, and examples of discontent with the union, wrought by the seeds of disruption sown by these chronic fault finders, are apparent in nearly, if not

quite all localities. It is an important part of the dastardly work of this species of so-called union man to poison the minds of the local members against the general officers. The officers are not materially injured by the constant pounding which they get and, personally, may or may not care, for usually the imaginary charges which the trouble monger prates about can be cleared up in about two minutes by the officer assailed if he happens to stumble upon an opportunity; but the unfortunate part of it is that the general officers not being omnipresent, like the great Father of the Universe, can not be everywhere at the same time, and therefore must be the silent recipient of these many cowardly assaults without a shadow of a chance at defense. But as a matter of fact, the organization which they represent is seriously injured and its usefulness impaired by the creation of suspicion, doubt and lack of confidence in the men who are put at its head. Here is where the harm is done, and it is to this phase of the subject that we propose to devote our attention. No man who is honest will continue membership in an organization which he believes is officered by crooks, thieves or ignoramuses, and of those who believe that it is only the dishonest ones who stay in the organization to ply the dirty work. Be the officers of an organization ever so honorable and ever so faithful, each individual member can not have the opportunity of a personal acquaintance

with them, and without an intimate knowledge of their personality, men who under ordinary circumstances are fair-minded, fall ready victims to the lying propensity of the poisonous reptile whom we have herein characterized as the chronic union fault finder, and thus the general officers are convicted of almost every crime in the trade union calendar without a trial or without even a knowledge that they have been charged. The fault finder declares "headquarters is no good. They are all rotten up there; all they want is your money," and thus the seed of distrust is sown in the mind of the otherwise would-be good union man, and gradually pounded in, there to remain unquestioned, unless by change he is brought face to face with unquestionable evidence of the honesty and fidelity of the official assailed. When these vile charges are made behind the backs of the general officers there are often men present who know they are untrue, but imbued, as many are, with an inherent weakness, they haven't the moral courage to get up and defend the absent officer, who is tried, convicted and executed, oftentimes without even knowing of the circumstance.

The success of a union must inevitably depend upon the intelligent standard of its members. If they are weak, it will be weak; if they are strong, it will be strong. Why can we not put aside these inherent weaknesses and for the sake of the union, if for no other cause, be men among men?—Coopers' Journal.

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## RECALL IN LOS ANGELES.

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### An Account of How It Works in the Actual Practice.

ON behalf of the Direct Legislation League of Los Angeles, Dr. J. R. Haynes, who is president of the league, some time ago wrote a letter to an Ohio judge in response to a request for an account of how the initiative, referendum and recall worked in the city of Los Angeles. This letter is of special interest to Fresno citizens, as we also have a recall clause in the city charter.

The letter in question contains interesting and valuable information, hence we reproduce it in full. Says Dr. Haynes in his letter:

"All objections to the initiative, referendum and recall come from the friends of corporations in and out of office and from a few good intentioned, honest reactionaries to whom the word democracy in its generic sense means anarchy.

"Where theories and facts conflict, the former must give way.

"The towns of New England that have been governed for 125 years or more by the most direct form of direct legislation (the town meeting plan) are the best governed in the United States. Brookline with its 25,000 or more people is a remarkable example of the efficiency of government by direct legislation by the people. In Switzerland, direct legislation has spread from canton to canton until now, I believe, there are but two in which it is not incorporated in their plan of government and it has extended from the cantons to the nation at large, so that 50,000 people in Switzerland can initiate national legislation.

"The referendum was formerly optional in most of the cantons, but now in a majority of them it is compulsory, and if I

am not mistaken, all important national measures are submitted to the people.

"In the United States, Utah, Oregon, South Dakota, Montana and Oklahoma are working under state direct legislation provisions in their constitutions. The legislatures of Maine, Missouri, Ohio and North Dakota have submitted to the people direct legislation constitutional amendments, and in Delaware it has almost carried. Massachusetts is well under way and there are about eleven other states in which the movement is gaining rapidly. In the municipalities of the nation it is making rapid strides. Lewiston, Idaho; Seattle and Everett, Washington; Grand Rapids, Michigan; Des Moines, Iowa; Wilmington, Delaware; Fort Worth, Dennison and Dallas, Texas; and in thirteen of the most important cities of California, including Los Angeles and San Francisco, have it incorporated in their charters. Of the seven California cities adopting a charter since 1905, only one has failed to incorporate all three direct legislation provisions. Never has a city, state or nation, once adopting direct legislation, given it up. The legislature of Iowa submitted a plan of a model city government to such of its cities as cared to adopt it, containing the initiative, referendum and recall, and direct legislation has been provided for cities of certain classes by general law in Washington.

"The experience of Los Angeles with the initiative, referendum and recall. They became a part of the Los Angeles charter in 1903. Since then there has been one special election called under the initiative provision which requires a 15 per cent petition. This election was called by the prohibitionists and they failed to carry their point (closing saloons) by a vote of nearly two to one.

"The initiative has been used at a general election once without expense to the people. Four slaughter house ordinances were submitted by different parties. These proposed ordinances were very confusing and conflicting and one can very easily see how, if the people had not voted intelligently, they could have carried two conflicting ordinances; but with keen intelligence and good judgment, by a handsome majority, only the best one of the four ordinances was carried. ,

"The recall has been used but once, in the case of a councilman whom his constituents believed had betrayed his trust, and who was recalled by a vote of two to one. It requires 25 per cent petition to inaugurate a recall election.

"In five years the city has spent in special elections approximately \$8,000 all told, and what has it saved?

"I was told by a member of our city council, one who knew all about the wires that are being pulled, that if it were not for the direct legislation provisions in

our city charter, the city would be robbed by the council of untold thousands of dollars annually; but owing to the fact that the people have the power to veto vicious legislation and to oust dishonest councilmen the potential benefits of direct legislation are much greater than the apparent benefits.

"When a thief is cognizant of the fact that there is a man with a big club or gun behind the door of the room he is about to burglarize waiting for him, he is not apt to try to ply his vocation in that room; but occasionally, believing that the man behind the door may be napping, he enters with nefarious intent. This course was pursued by our council about a year ago when in obedience to the mandate of the corporation that controls all our street railroad lines, the council passed an ordinance giving to this corporation the river bed for the use of a railroad. This franchise was, at a moderate calculation, worth at least one million dollars. It, however, should not have been sold at all, for it is the only means of ingress left for a competing steam railroad and it should be retained by the city, but if sold, it should be sold with the provision that all roads in the future, which desire to enter the city, including a municipal road, may use the tracks. They rushed the thing through, thinking to catch the people napping, but owing to the threatened use of the referendum and recall, the council shamefacedly revoked the ordinance and thus the city was saved at least a million dollars. We have spent therefore \$8,000 in special elections in five years, and have saved a million that we know of. That leaves to the credit of the direct legislation provisions of our charter the magnificent sum of \$992,000.

"About two weeks ago our city council granted a franchise for \$500 that was worth at least one-half a million of this same corporation. The mayor vetoed it and it was promptly passed over his veto. A referendum petition is now being circulated by the people and will be ready to be presented to the council in a few days. This will block the steal and the council will be powerless to proceed. All they can do is to submit the question to the people at a special election or at the next general election as they may desire. This latter course will be followed, they knowing full well that if they put the city to the expense of a special election to decide this question, they would all promptly be recalled. Of course the action of the council will be overwhelmingly repudiated.

"This same city council refused to pass an ordinance compelling the street railroad companies to properly equip their cars with an efficient fender, although the mortality and accidents caused by the street cars of Los Angeles was far greater proportionately than that of any other

city in the world. The citizens framed a fender ordinance and went before the council and said they had a sufficient number of names to call a special election, but they did not wish to put the city to this expense, but would do so if the council did not pass the desired ordinance. The council seeing that the people were determined to protect their lives and limbs, even if they had to call an election to do so, begrudgingly then passed the desired measure and our city cars were promptly and efficiently fendered and these fenders saved in eighteen months the lives of a hundred people. Thus direct legislation provisions does not only save the money of the people of Los Angeles, but what is much greater, has saved lives.

"To show the popularity of the initiative, referendum and recall in Los Angeles, a charter provision committee is now in session and their first act was to pass a resolution stating that the direct

legislation provisions of the old charter should be retained in tact without an increase of percentage, although, on this revision committee there are some conservatives who are probably opposed to direct legislation; but if so, so very popular are these measures that very seldom do you find any one who raises his voice against them, excepting as mentioned in the first part of this letter, corporation men and newspapers. We expect to have the percentage of voters for inaugurating a recall petition reduced from 25 per cent to 20 or possibly 15 per cent. Any charter submitted to the people without direct legislation provisions or with high percentages, no difference how excellent it might otherwise be, would be overwhelmingly defeated. These provisions were put in our charter in 1903 by a vote of six to one, and if elections were held today after five years of experience, they would be incorporated by a vote of at least twelve to one."

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## THE TREASURY.

The funds of the international union are the life blood and backbone of the organization; they constitute strength, stability and permanency. Any attempt to weaken the financial system by lavish expenditure, increase of benefits and other schemes which tend to impair the reserve fund, are a source of danger that cannot be underestimated.

When a member pays into an organization for years, he has both a moral and legal right to demand a guarantee for his payments in the shape of benefits. The guarantee must be absolute and maintained under any and all conditions. To depart from this standard of absolute security constitutes misrepresentation,

fraud and dishonesty, and cannot be contemplated for one single moment.

The Cigar Makers' International Union is at present pledged to pay for one single benefit, to the widows and orphans of members, not less than ten million dollars. This is the lowest estimate within reason. The liabilities in this direction are increasing from year to year; we must stand prepared to meet them when they become due and payable.

The other benefits pledged in the constitution are of equal importance, and must be paid faithfully and promptly.

Again we say a high reserve fund constitutes the backbone and life blood of the international union.—Cigar Makers' Journal.

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## NEW YORK ABOVE THE AVERAGE WAGE.

The State which pays the highest average weekly wages is Montana, and the amount is \$18.19. Next in order comes Nevada, \$17.76; Arizona, \$16.15; Wyoming, \$15.75. Thus the Western States lead in wages. Coming east, is Illinois, which is fifteenth in the order of wages, which amount is \$11.55. Ohio is the twentieth in order, reporting an average of \$10.63. Pennsylvania is the twenty-third, with an average of \$10.51, and New York twenty-fifth, with \$10.40. Down at the bottom of the list is North Carolina, with \$4.96 average weekly earnings, and

lowest and least of all, South Carolina, which is \$4.68.

The average weekly wage in the United States is \$10, so New York, which is nearly central on the list, reports a little more than the average wage. In regard to wages of the sexes, man's average wage is \$11.16, and woman's \$6.17. The report shows of the 3,297,819 persons employed, 79.4 per cent are men, 17.9 per cent women, and 2.7 per cent children. The men receive 88.1 per cent of the wages paid, the women 11 per cent, and the children nine-tenths of 1 per cent.

## LABOR'S DUTY TO ITSELF.

(BY PROF. EZRA G. GREY.)

"STUMPING the States" in two presidential campaigns and back to professional duties in college are interesting recollections quadrennially recalled. A Minnesota town had grown proud in having secured several manufacturing plants which added largely to its population, but low wages came on as a nightmare, high wages a hope.

"You do not want board-end cottages?"

A wave of "noes!" swayed the little school house.

"Ten cents a day and a day of ten hours' work will hardly buy one board, will it?"

The spell-binder paused.

"Say, Gin'ral," came from the farther end of the room, "that won't buy my daughter, Jennie, a pair of garters!"

"I believe you, sister. Tell your husband high wages come nearer the heart than garters, even though those articles be made in Paris," and the town went almost solid for "high wages and home protection."

Times have been when the country stood upon the brink of financial ruin; its national fate trembled in 1861, and uneasy apprehensions are that it may hear war roar and see ruin along its shore line. Yet it is, as it has been, strong enough to remain among the mighty governments of the world. None can destroy it, but all may laugh at it in contempt for permitting upon its soil an organization that is tyrannic, insolent and despotic, for whether the matter pertains to government in any form; to politics, whatever party is before the people; to religion, regardless of denomination; to legislation, municipal, state or national; to manufacture, no matter what the article is; to commerce, whether it concerns this country or some other; in fact, there is no action of the mind or muscle the effect or trend of which it does not assume to shape, construe and claim as within its province and scope to govern and control. The wonder is that its title is not absolute and made to read: "The National Association of We, the People and the Power of the United States of America," at least, that is does not style itself "The National Association of All the Manufacturers, Capitalists and Employers of the U. S. of A.," although the people well know it has but a small per centum of the manufacturers and employers, but a large one of capitalists of the country as members. Notwithstanding all of its members permit an egotism to enjoy membership in it, because of its high-sounding designation—"The National Association of Manufacturers of the

United States," many do not approve of its deception upon the American people, especially the manufacturing and employing element, for the people and business men generally are realizing that its course is immeasurably harmful to the commercial, manufacturing and industrial, civil, political and judicial equanimity of the whole land, and that it is not only in itself a menace, but a nuisance that should be eradicated at any and all cost.

It declares that organized labor is the menace to the people.

Is it a menace or a blessing to prevent humanity from becoming toilers in immature years; to prevent involuntary servitude of American seamen; to present capitalistic control of competition, or the enactment of laws that throttle the tongue and silence the pen of public and private expression; to urge the enforcement of eight-hour laws or rules; to make negligent employers financially liable for injury to employes, or to protect loyal citizen working men from competition of cheap foreign labor, here and abroad, and law-abiding toilers from criminal and convict labor?

These questions have properly been considered by labor unions as directly and purely incidental to labor, and in no sense political or of state craft, and it cannot be said that organized labor, as a live element in active affairs has ever assumed to throw them before the people as its political demands. Rights it has. Upon them it places an intelligent construction of what they mean and should cover, and only when some power more potent—but not more justified—rises to lessen, infringe or impose upon them, does it offer a vigorous defense. It has, except that labor which can see no advantage in organization, federated its strength and concedes the same right to manufacturers and employers, holding it proper for neither to go beyond its powers or province, but that if one has a right to influence court or government, or public opinion, the other should not be excepted.

The Manufacturers' Association, however, has long been and still is, issuing "confidential" circular letters to merchants and manufacturers, members and non-members, and others, appealing for influence upon bodies, civic, political and legislative, to force its matters and methods into the policies and politics of the country, though its secretary has said they are industrial and not political, and that "no party has any business, whether from the standpoint of patriotism or simple partisanship, to make them an issue."

Extracts from some of his circulars are interesting. For instance:

"Confidential.

"Dear Sir—Our fight against a favorable report of the eight-hour bill by the House labor committee in Washington is getting warm, and we ask you, as a manufacturer and employer with a vital personal interest as well as a patriotic interest in beating this arbitrary and dangerous socialistic proposition, to help us."

My allopathic physician declares that if working eight hours a day, recreating eight and snoring eight is socialistic, his homeopathic competitor has the more reasonable treatment.

The next is:

"Strictly confidential.

"Dear Sir—You have not replied to our recent letter. It is our fault; we didn't write you strongly enough.

"The simple question is whether your own valued company will not join the other manufacturers of the country in providing an absolute insurance against destructive and even revolutionary labor legislation at Washington and at the different state capitals. We believe that you will.

"Nobody has ever questioned that it was the National Association of Manufacturers that beat the eight-hour and anti-injunction bills."

Many a delegate to the Democratic convention at St. Louis, Mo., in 1904, will recall the following:

"Please do everything on earth that you can perfectly, secretly, without any publicity of any kind simply scoring with each and every influential person whom you can think of as having anything to say about the matter. And please advise me what you have done and are doing, in order that I may co-operate with you as effectively as possible."

"Mr. Van Cleave, in his address," says a western paper of a city where that gentleman spoke, "advised his hearers to take an active part in politics, particularly in the election of members of Congress and of state legislators, to see that these persons, whether Republicans or Democrats, are friendly to the interests of manufacturers."

And Mr. Van Cleave's official colleague said "the labor lobby may be expected to be just as active as ever in the next congress. But the association will also be just as active."

Senator Gore tells us plainly the place and position of the great capitalists when he says: "Thousands of monopolies of greater or less effectiveness exist among

us, and thousands of intelligent minds are under effective fire now, and their present tactics is to carry their cases as far from the people as possible."

Plainly is it apparent that the association is the initiative in forcing union labor into politics in order to parallel the association's course, though the real question is—whether labor unions shall be annihilated and the wage earners subjected to the will and power of their employers, or the association be permitted to continue to exercise its presumptive and assumptive powers and privileges. Evidence and indications certainly advise labor unions they cannot look to courts, which have a finality of judgment and decree, for either redress or relief, not even if lower courts are honest and courageous enough to place victory on their banners.

The White House can do nothing; the lease is expiring, and the present tenant has announced a positive desire for no renewal. The senate is silent and serene in its autocracy, the house wary and wily waiting for the judgment day in November. If that day leave its will and ways undisturbed in their present majority, it will join the Blue room, the Senate and the Ermine in banqueting the National Association of Manufacturers, and organized labor will be toasted in silent standing as an institution of ancient regime.

Seriously now, if unions have weak, incompetent, or indiscreet, unwise, injudicious, presumptuous or over-assumptuous leaders, resignations and removals are in order. Personal prominence and fulsome mouths and prolific pens do not go as far as shot that leaves smoke to evaporate, for too-much-Johnson of this is just as meddlesome and injurious as too-much-Johnson of that.

Some true unionist—I don't know who—has said: "If we ever get any relief, it must come through our own efforts. If we depend upon lawyers and politicians we may make up our minds to live and die in industrial slavery. Remember, the present laws were all made by lawyers and politicians. Just think how foolish it is of wage earners sending a corporation lawyer to Congress to make laws for laboring men. Think of sending a wolf to Congress to make laws against killing sheep; of a hyena in a graveyard making an address against grave robbing, and then of a politician making speeches in favor of laboring men.

"Let me tell you we do not exercise our power at the right place—the ballot box. We have votes and means by which we can correct any wrong. And if we think more of some rotten old political party than we do of our liberties, we are not worthy of our liberty."



## SAVING THE POWER LINE IN WAR OF WAVES.

**S**O VERY still was the little side street that even the restless shadows from the swinging electric light seemed to rustle in their ceaseless scything across the sleet-bitten pavement.

Everybody had gone to bed. Only here and there a late lamp marked a dull square of orange in the darkness of the house fronts.

Suddenly around the corner swung two stocky figures—peak-capped, belted, with legs cased in leather below the knees.

Their quick footfalls crunched grittily in the frozen slush, setting echoes racing on the gusts of the April gale.

"Rattley-bang-bang-bang!"

"Ting-aling-ding-ding!"

"Thumperty-bump-bump-bump!"

The twain had lined up at one unoffending door and opened fire. In the still night among the sleeping houses the cannonade seemed terrific.

Up went a window ere the first pause and a head not unused to alarms peered out.

"Hello, boys," was the greeting.

"Emergency call for Jimmy McGurn!" came up promptly from under a peaked cap. "Burlington. Catch the Midnight train. The lake's busting the line."

The window in the next room was up by this time, and a weather-burned head poked out.

"Hello, Dan! Thought you're laid up with gripe. Want all hands, though," they called to him.

"So I ab," answered Daniel gamely, struggling with sleep and a severe cold. "But I'd od. What'll we brigg?"

"Don't wait for nothing. There's lots of gear on the job. But get a wiggle on and catch the Midnight!" And with that the two peak-caps were swinging on down the street to renew their cannonade on the next house where were quartered Soldiers of the Line.

A flash of lights in the house just roused up, and a stumping about of heavy boots, a pulling on of sweaters, peak-caps, climbing belts, leggings and mackinaw coats, a grumbled "Darn their old towers anyway!" and then a banging of the front door.

A woman's voice called "You haven't taken your lunch boxes," and a muffled combination of "Never mind" and "Dever bide" floated back, and two more linemen had disappeared, the clink-jink of their climbing-irons growing fainter and fainter until it faded out, and the rustling of the ceaseless scything of the shadows of preme again among the noises of the night.

This was how the Electrical Development Company's line crew was gathered

up and piled out from Toronto ere the stroke of twelve. And there was a man for each stroke, all but one. Not a bad round-up for an emergency call.

You who have electric lights on a thousand poles, whose hands grip the car-strap morning and evening, think little perhaps of the battle always being waged along the hundred-mile transmission line that swings the mysterious "juice" from roaring Niagara to your doors; a continuous skirmish with wind and weather, suddenly developing, this time, into a conflict of prodigious possibilities. For the lake had joined the forces against the linemen. The narrow seven-mile sandbar, sole footing for the slim steel towers that carry the line across Burlington Bay, was the "main objective" of the enemy. Thither the reinforcements were being rushed.

Into the blackness of past-midnight the Emergency Eleven were bundled from the train at Burlington Junction. Here a team of horses and a wagon loaded with ground lines, anchors, guywire, tackles, turnbuckles and tool bits awaited them.

"The water's up to the base of the first from the 210," they were told. "We've got a guy on her, and perhaps we can save her."

That sounds bad, if indefinite, but it sufficed.

Half an hour's jolting over the heaviest of country roads, at the worst time of the year, and they were on the battlefield.

Lake Ontario was hurling squadron after squadron of his tawny-maned billows, scourged to a fury of madness by the wild east wind, upon the booming beach.

The gale had raved all day.

In, in, closer and closer the tawny-manes had pressed, ever breaking, ever re-forming.

The outpost boathouses along the beach had been swept away. Piers had vanished. Trees were gone.

The verandahs of summer cottages a year ago a hundred yards from the water, now hung crazily over swirling undertow.

Firm-rooted in a concrete base, the 65-foot tower near the north pier of the channel into Hamilton harbor had stood the stress of the wind surging on its great loops of wire. But a stronger foe than the wind threatened its existence.

The crawling, snarling undertow of the bursting cotton-tops was sweeping away the sand from its base. The concrete was already bare to the breakers. In a little all would go.

A. G. T. R. freight came rumbling along the beach, grunting for fear of its road bed. It was held up. The soft coal

flew from one of the cars like a pelting of gigantic black hailstones. Then it moved on.

Five minutes later a roaring soft coal watch fire was piercing the darkness.

The flames were reflected eastward amid the tawny manes of Lake Ontario's wild horses. They shimmered westward across the storm-lashed water of Burlington Bay to the lights of Hamilton city. They danced and lost themselves among the ice-coated ribs of the spidery skeleton tower. High in the air, the sleet-glazed, swaying wires of the transmission line caught the gleam, and flashed it back and forth like tangled links of the very lightning enchainged in them.

Now the flash showed the wires' swift downward swallow-swoop from the top of the 210-foot tower, where the channel is spanned, to the top of the 65-footer, on which the lake was massing its attack.

Now it marked the thirty-foot swing of the sag of the storm-torn line, while through those sleet-cased bights of copper, rushed 60,000 volts of electricity, keeping the lights in Toronto a-twinkle and the night cars booming along the streets of the far distant city.

The language of the line is neither flowery nor simple.

"No. 1 of A, was swinging over into the place of No. 1 of B. If anything parted there'd have been something doing. We carried three dead-ends to three turnbuckles, and led them through a snatch-block and then got a strain on them."

That is a simple despatch from the front, somewhat marred possibly in transmission, but preserving to some degree its pristine clarity of expression and serene disregard for the ignorance of the "unhallowed throng."

But be their words what they may their work is worthy. The leaping flames of the soft coal watchfire lighted labors befitting the plains of Troy. The linemen's first duty was to keep that tower up. If it fell they would have to clear the line, 60,000 volts or 60,000,000 volts. But meantime it was standing and they mean to keep it standing.

They fell to work trenching. The frozen sand and earth were pried and picked and scooped aside and a huge beam buried in the hasty grave. Around it a loop of rope had been passed. It protruded when the hole was filled up. A guy wire was led from the tottering tower to the loop and hove taut with a tackle. So one anchorage was improvised.

The ties of the railway track scooped and tunneled till a bight of rope could keep assed through, made an anchor for another guy wire. It was the Burlington brigade that had tried this before the reinforcements arrived.

Then, baffled by the persistence of passing freight trains, but grimly staying with the job, they led a guy to a huge tree well inland, and hove a strain on that. And this remember, by firelight, with faces lashed by flying sand, while the gale moaned and raved like a maniac and strove its mightiest to hurl men from the tower or snatch them to death on the sway of many wires.

It was the maniac gale, however, that turned the stubborn defense of the soldiers of the line into victory. Guy and tie and anchor as they might they could not keep that tower up if the bottom went from under it; and each moment a bursting wave swept another foot of sand from the concrete.

Of a sudden the wild scourger of the tawny manes threw aside his lash. He was tired of driving those horses ever westward. Then, as the Bard of the Empire writes:

"Then spake the angel of the  
offshore wind

"He that bites the thunder, while  
the bull mouthed breakers flee."

Quick as a flash the maniac seized his whip again, and plied it with no more mercy than before. But his face was toward the morning, his back was to the shore, and the frantic tawny manes again fled before him with writhing, wining backs, lakewards, ever lakewards, leaving the tormented beach to slowly gasp back into life while the backwash and the undertow reluctantly restored the sand the breakers had washed away.

That won the fight for the Emergency Eleven, and the Burlington Brigade. With daylight they slopped about in rubber boots and on the ice-covered raft, sinking their weird looking anchors lakewards, victors encamped on the field.

The anchors "came home" when they got a strain on the turnbuckles. This, being interpreted, means that when they went to tighten up the new guy wires the strain lifted the anchors from the fastenings.

They had gone a hundred feet out into the lake, sinking their anchors in two feet of sand and five feet of water. More sand and less water was the obvious remedy. So they came shorewards fifty feet.

Only a lineman can describe you a lineman's anchor, for it is like neither an anchor of a ship nor an anker of brandy. But it works something on the principle of the fist of the boy Mr. Aesop saw taking the filberts.

Anchors sunk in two feet of water and five feet of sand stuck like bees-wax, so they got their tower guyed out in the lake and shorewards, to the big tree and sundry other points as aforesaid. The Emergency Eleven finished up their job with side guys enough to content a master-rigger and then came home, leaving the tower safe—if it doesn't wash away be-

fore a contractor gets it cribbed, fenced with piling, and reinforced with concrete. And today the lads are "slacking away on No. 1" and "heaving No. 3 taut" as usual, their faces red with health and

weather, their eyes blurred with the wind, but glad with the light of the big Out-of-doors, and not one of them thinking himself a Soldier, much less a Hero of the Line.

## PRO-INJUNCTIONISTS ANSWERED.

*To the San Francisco Labor Council:*

Your Committee on Injunctions, to which were referred several communications, replying to the resolutions adopted by the mass meeting of April 18, reports as follows:

In the letter of Congressman Needham, of California, under date of April 30, the following appears:

"I note, however, that your resolutions misstate the case, no doubt unintentionally, as to the decision rendered by the Supreme Court in the Hatters' case. The Supreme Court did not decide that a labor union, as such, is a combination in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, but it did decide that the actions of those who belong to the labor union in question and the particular facts alleged, if proven, under the particular circumstances of the case, would constitute a combination in restraint of trade, etc. It is therefore incorrect to say that the Supreme Court has ever intimated or decided that a labor union, as such, is a combination in restraint of trade."

Congressman Needham misquotes both the language of the resolutions and the decision of the Supreme Court. That part of the resolutions to which he refers is as follows:

"WHEREAS, This decision is based upon the Anti-Trust Act, under the terms of which Act the United Hatters of North America are declared to be a 'combination in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States,' and therefore illegal."

The language of the Supreme Court in this connection is as follows:

"In our opinion the combination described in the declaration (United Hatters of North America) is a combination 'in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States,' in the sense in which those words are used in the Act (Sherman Anti-Trust Act) and the action can be maintained accordingly."

It will thus be seen, first, that the resolutions do not charge that the Supreme Court has decided that "a labor union as such is a combination in restraint of trade," but only that the United Hatters of North America is a combination in restraint of trade; secondly, that the resolutions quote the language of

the Supreme Court literally in this connection. A perusal of the decision fully justifies the statement contained in the resolutions, that "this decision, if permitted to stand as a precedent, will have the effect of outlawing the labor movement."

Congressman Needham writes further as follows:

"I do not think it consistent or wise public policy to pass any legislation which will exempt laborers or any other class of our citizens from the consequences of their own illegal acts."

This statement begs the question. The proposed amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust Act is not intended to, nor will it have the effect of granting immunity from the consequences of illegal acts, but, on the contrary, is designed to safeguard the labor organizations and the public at large in the exercise of free press, free speech, peaceable assemblage and the right of combination. The proposed amendment is not in its nature special legislation, but is designed to free the organizations of labor from the operations of an act, in itself a piece of special legislation, which was never intended, by the public at least, to be applied to those bodies.

Congressman Smith, of California, after referring to the requests of certain associations of merchants and manufacturers for relief from the operations of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, says:

"I am sure that I would not want to see labor organizations in any way outlawed, but it is an extremely difficult matter to find a safe place to draw the line in their behalf without appearing to discriminate against people in other walks in life. In my opinion, it will not be a good day, for either labor or agriculture, when it or they receive special privileges under the law."

Congressman Smith has evidently fallen into the common error of confusing the organizations of labor with the combinations formed for business purposes. The difference between a combination formed for the purpose of enabling men and women to secure employment upon the most advantageous terms, and a combination of merchants formed for the purpose of "keeping up prices" is too obvious to require explanation. Whatever may be the merit or nature of the requests made by business combinations,

it cannot be said that the request of the labor organizations is a request for "special privileges." On the contrary, the request of organized labor is based upon a conception of the common right of all men to freely speak, write and circulate their thoughts upon all questions "and to dispose of their persons and property in accordance with their own inclinations."

The communications from Senators Perkins and Flint and Congressmen Kahn, Hayes and Englebright express sympathy with the purposes of the proposed legislation. Without questioning the sincerity of their expressions, it remains to be said that the party to which these gentlemen belong, and which is now

in control of the National House of Representatives, has declared against the passage of the bill to amend the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. It is, therefore, to be regretted that the gentlemen named will not be afforded an opportunity of expressing their sentiments by their votes as well as by their pens.

Respectfully submitted,

WILL J. FRENCH,  
J. W. SWEENEY,  
WALTER MACARTHUR,  
CHAS. L. SCHILLING,  
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER,

Committee on Injunctions.

San Francisco Labor Council.

May 29, 1908.

## IMMIGRANTS AND TRADE UNIONS.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

**T**HIM dagos is just spilin' this country for us Americans," said a patriot, recently.

This remark reveals some interesting phases of the immigrant problem.

Four hundred years ago the original Americans—the Indians—looked with great disfavor upon the coming of "foreigners," and they gave pretty strenuous evidence of this disapproval. Ever since that time history has been repeating itself. Those whom the Indians hated, scorned the "riff-raff" which followed them. These, in turn, despised the Germans, the Germans could not tolerate the Irish, the Irish will fight the Italian, and already the Italian considers himself superior to the Slav. But each incoming race has succeeded in lifting itself out of the ditch, until today it is difficult to distinguish the foreigner from the real American. The intermingling of the races has actually resulted in a better type of manhood than would have been possible in the pure stock. The ideal man will one day come out of this mixture of blood.

It is generally supposed that the foreigners who have been pouring into our country during recent years really dominate the political and economic life of the nation. As a matter of fact, the percentage of foreign born in the United States was practically the same in 1900 that it was thirty years before. It is true that there are many more foreigners in America, and that in some cities the percentages are greater, but as a whole the American is holding his own in the matter of equal representation. There is practically no danger to the economic life of the nation through the coming of the foreigner. At any rate, the danger is no greater than it was thirty years

ago. There are other dangers in our social and in our political life, but safety from them depends more upon the American than it does upon the immigrant. The American must show the immigrant how to make the most of himself. In this task the trades union can help immensely. Indeed, the trades union already touches the immigrant, directly, as no other organization does. Here is a job which should engage the attention of the best statesmen in the labor movement.

### SENATE BILL NO. 406.

#### AN ACT

To put into effect Section — of Article 23 of the Constitution, providing what shall constitute a day's work in all cases of employment by and on behalf of the State or any County or Municipality, prescribing penalties for violations thereof; and declaring an emergency.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Oklahoma:

Section 1. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work in all cases of employment by and on behalf of the State or any County or municipality.

Section 2. Any person, firm or corporation, or any agent, contractor or subcontractor, who shall violate the provisions of this act, or who shall aid, abet, assist, connive at, or permit any violation thereof is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty (\$50.00) dollars nor more than one thousand (\$1,000.00) dollars, and by imprisonment of not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or by both fine and imprison-

ment. Each day such violation continues shall constitute a separate offense.

Section 3. Not less than the current market rate of wages in the locality where the work is performed shall be paid.

Section 4. For the preservation of the public health, peace and safety an emergency is hereby declared to exist, whereof this act shall be in full force on and after its passage and approval.

GEO. W. BELLAMY,  
President of the Senate.

WM. H. MURRAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
Approved May 27th, 1908.

C. N. HASKELL,  
Governor of the State of Oklahoma.

### SENATE BILL NO. 444.

#### AN ACT

Requiring Railroad Companies to maintain and operate repair shops in this State, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Oklahoma:

Section 1. Transportation companies operating within this State which have now in existence round-houses or machine shops for the repairing of locomotives, engines, and cars, or which may hereafter establish such round-houses or machine shops for such purpose, shall hereafter maintain such shops and round-houses with sufficient equipment and employes to keep in proper repair all rolling stock, locomotives, engines, and cars used within this State in the transportation of passengers and freight and such transportation companies shall hereafter cause all such rolling stock, locomotives, engines and cars to be repaired at such shops or round-houses and kept in a safe and serviceable condition and no such repair shall be done outside the State of Oklahoma, provided, it is such repairs as can be done at such company's shops within this State.

Section 2. The provisions of section one of this Act shall be deemed a condition and part of every charter granted to any transportation company and of every license of every foreign corporation company to do business in this State.

Section 3. The exercise of the right of eminent domain by any transportation company organized or existing under the laws of this State, or the utilization of any franchise by any such company shall be deemed an acceptance by said corporation of the provisions of this Act, and no such corporation shall exercise the right of eminent domain or use any such franchise without such acceptance.

Section 4. Every transportation company which violates the provisions of this Act shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit

its charter or license to do business in the State, and in addition thereto shall be subject to a penalty not to exceed five hundred (\$500.00) dollars for each offense, and each separate day that it shall violate the provisions of this Act, shall constitute a separate offense.

Section 5. An emergency for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety is hereby declared to exist, by reason whereof this Act shall take effect from and after its passage and approval.

HENRY S. JOHNSON,  
President Pro Tempore of the Senate.

WM. H. MURRAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved May 26th, 1908.

C. N. HASKELL,  
Governor of the State of Oklahoma.

### "MAKE GOOD."

Make good.

Cut out "if," "could," and "should,"

And start in to saw wood.

You can still have the best

Things in life, like the rest

Of the men who've achieved

Just because they've believed

In themselves. You're deceived

If you think fortune comes

With a rattle of drums

And a fanfare of state

To hand yours on a plate.

That isn't the way

That she visits today.

You must get out and rustle and bustle  
and hustle;

You need all your muscle, for you've got  
to tussle,

Plunge into the fight,

Hit to left and to right,

And keep crashing and smashing.

Don't let up with your striking

Till things meet your liking.

For God's sake, stop bawling—

Instead, do some mauling.

It makes the world bitter

To look at a quitter;

Fate scowls when she sees

A grownup on his knees.

A man with his health

Is a mine jammed with wealth

Full of unexploded lodes.

Why, the freckle-backed toads

Have the sense to keep jumping—

And here you are frumping.

Come, now, strike your gait—

It isn't too late,

There's no such thing as fate.

Drop that fool talk of "luck,"

Get a grip on your pluck,

And buck.

Begin

To grin

And win.

—Herbert Kaufman in Chicago Tribune.

**Third District.****EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:**

A proposition of settlement of our grievances against the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company has been accepted by referendum vote of the Local Unions affiliated with this Council and the company has been declared "fair" to all members of the Brotherhood in accordance with such vote.

Yours fraternally,

INTER-MOUNTAIN DISTRICT COUNCIL,

J. R. CURRIE,

President.

W. C. MEDHURST,

Secretary-Treasurer.

**EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:**

A few lines from the Sage Brush State might be of some interest to some of the Brothers. So here goes. This part of the country is certainly on the bum for anyone at this time especially linemen and inside men. It seems like there is a dozen men for every job now days when there is a little line to build or a little inside work around the mines, etc., it is let out by contract. The system might be all right where there is no unions; it doesn't look good to me here, the sooner the boys get together here some way of doing business the better. One thing is sure, the company doesn't get as good work. The boys around don't get as much out of it.

Bro. F. Bruce blowed in yesterday from New York.

Tom Perry came in from the Coast, they report it quiet where they have been.

The Goldfield Trades and Labor Council has a Joint Committee with the Western Federation of Miners trying to get some of the different trades in line. The I. B. of E. W. here has withdrawn from the Council over that Joint Committee proposition. It seems the miners still want to control certain workers around town, the Bartenders, Cooks, Waiters, Porters, Teamsters, Common Laborers and Bakers. Now the A. F. of L. charter has all of those on it and there is where the I. B. made the kick and withdrew their delegates. I would like to see the day when every workingman will stay with his brother on all labor difficulties. We of the I. B. certainly got a raw deal on the Script strike and it has learned some of the boys a lesson. The Consolidated Mines job for Electrical Workers was \$7 for 8 hours before the trouble, it is a six for 8 all over now. Wages might look big to someone not acquainted with conditions here, but afterwards there is a different idea. I hear the talk that the price of living has come down, but I cannot see it on my bill of fare. Well Brothers I will sum up the boys working, there are two linemen and two inside men for the Power co., three for the Telephone, five or six for the Consolidated Mines, three card men, the first two are union jobs and you got to have the goods around this town.

The following officers were elected at last meeting: President, E. O. Ringer; Vice-Pres., Isaac Watson; Treas., J. J. Appleman; Trustees, J.D. McCune, Uncle Schmitz.

Well, must say au revoir.

Fraternally,

PRESS SEC., 450.

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Rolled Gold Cuff Buttons, per pair.	1 50
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NOTE—The above articles will be supplied only when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order, otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

Address PETER W. COLLIN, G. S.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

## San Francisco No. 13.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As the time again rolls around for Press Secretaries' letters to the WORKER I will try to inform the brothers at large of trade conditions in and about San Francisco.

Of a membership of 814, there is in the neighborhood of 467 working, with many installations completed every day, adding more to the unemployed. No new installations under headway and, in fact, none contemplated. I would advise all brothers to keep away from San Francisco unless they are strong financially—strong enough to hold over about six to eight months.

Fraternally,

EMMETT C. LOOMIS,  
Press Secretary.

## Philadelphia No. 21.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, boys, I will try and get another line or two in the WORKER before my term expires and let the boys of other Locals know how old 21 is getting up this great hill. Well, to begin with, things are still on the hummer around here and not much prospects, so, boys, if you are looking for work steer clear of here for a number of the brothers are out of work at present. I was in West Chester, Pa., for a few days and the Bell Telephone Co. layed off all but one line-man and done the same all through that part of the country and things don't look very bright for the new trolley road between Wilmington and West Chester at present, but when work does pick up I hope the press secretaries of different Locals will let the boys know through the WORKER and then there wouldn't be so many boys sent on a wild goose chase.

Well, brothers, I am sorry to state the loss of two of our good loyal brothers, Tom Powers and Jessie Boylen. Their loss is greatly felt by all that know them. Tom Powers was instantly killed with 11,000 volts and was buried from his home in Philadelphia, and Jessie Boylen was badly burned the following day and died in a few days and was buried from New Rochelle, making twenty or twenty-one killed on that job (N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.) since it has started.

Well, brothers, I will close, hoping all other Locals success. I remain,

Fraternally yours,  
BERT CHAMBERS,  
Press Secretary.

## Baltimore No. 27.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As it is a fact L. U. No. 27 is still on the map, I will say we hold our regular meeting in Border State Bank hall with a pretty fair attendance. We expect to do great and noble things now when our next election is over, for we certainly have nominated good material for office. I want to say for the benefit of travelers that Baltimore is no place to stop, expecting work; everything at a standstill. Some of our linemen are peddling matches and shoe strings, others gone a fishing, and many of them are living off their debts. We hear one good brother has struck a fast clip since the hard times. He has succeeded in getting a position as motorman on the Balto, Annapolis & Washington Electric Railroad, with a record of the fastest time on record between Baltimore and Annapolis, Maryland. I tell you he is a flyer. They have had two bad accidents on that part of the road, being single track. I hope my good brother will remember he is a Baltimore man, for those that were so unfortunate as to meet with this accident were the company experts, imported, not in possession of the goods. I hope there will be no such accidents again happen because the road is a great pleasure to our townspeople as well as making the steam railroads cut prices.

Fraternally,  
G. W. PELLMAN,  
Press Secretary.

## Harrisburg No. 53.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

It has been quite a while since there has been a letter in the WORKER. As I got my call-down last meeting night I will try and get busy. Things are very dull here with little or no work doing, outside of a little repair work, only what is necessary. There has been quite a few floating brothers through here lately, but have been unable to place anybody. Brothers, be on the lookout for one C. S.

Ebersole. Should he turn up in any of your towns give him the cold shoulder. He is an ex-member of this Local. There has been charges of underhand dirty work preferred against him. He is one of the *best union men in the country*, to hear him talk, as long as he can benefit Ebersole only. He cannot get a job of any kind in Harrisburg at the business, neither inside or outside work, as he claims to be both a wireman and lineman. He has been firing on the Reading railroad, but has lost his job there. He has also left his wife and three children in bad shape. If he should come your way and give you a hard luck story turn him down, as he is quite a hot air man and likes to tell what he knows and has done in and about the business.

Some time ago the Editor asked for suggestions for the betterment of the WORKER. I think in the directory the address of the Recording Secretaries of the Locals as well as the Financial Secretaries should be published, as there is quite a bit of important correspondence goes astray or is carried around for a time before it finally gets to the person it is intended for.

We were lucky to have the last convention of District Council No. 3 of the First District to come to Harrisburg, as the boys were anxious to see it come here and did some tall hustling to win out against Scranton in the referendum vote that was taken to determine the city. There was quite an interesting session of three days and a half.

Now as I have taken up quite a valuable space in the WORKER I will close, hoping this will reach the printer and escape the Editor's blue pencil and waste basket. I will close with best wishes and plenty of work for the members of the I. B. E. W.

Yours fraternally,  
J. E. ADAMS (The Kid),  
Recording Secretary.

#### San Antonio No. 60.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Last meeting, Saturday, June 20, was election of officers for the ensuing term and resulted as follows: President, Geo. C. Norris; Vice President, Jas. Ashley; Financial Secretary, Geo. C. Seely; Recording Secretary, G. E. Hickox; Treasurer, W. A. White.

Business is quiet here at present, but look for better times soon. All of the brothers are working a few days at a time and the electric light company has started their laying of conduit for the underground system, so taking overhead work down will put some needy brother to work for a while at least.

Yours fraternally,  
GEO. C. SEELY,  
Financial Secretary.

#### San Antonio No. 60.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

In my last letter we spoke of our mammoth smoker and open meeting to be. Well, we had a large attendance and all enjoyed the speaking, music and refreshments. The boys stayed until early morning and I think we will get some more candidates for the goat to work on. We had several noted speakers who made a noted impression on all present.

We elected officers at our last meeting and here is a list: President, Geo. C. Norris, 121 W. Hinsack Ave.; Vice President, James Ashley; Financial Secretary, Geo. C. Sealey; Recording Secretary, Bro. Hickcock; Treasurer, W. A. White; Inspectors, Bros. Peak and Ed. Gill; Foreman, Bro. Peorch (Fluhop); Trustee, Bro. Hickcock; Press Secretary, George C. Norris.

We had a rousing meeting and had an application for membership.

Work in this town is not very good, but it is picking up.

I wish that the brothers would attend the meetings and help the officers. It is very discouraging to see only a few old stand-bys present and have two-thirds of the members away. Perhaps they don't think they could do any good there. Now, brothers, I want every one to come up and attend the meetings. Let's get our shoulder to the wheel and make a showing. We must get busy, for we have several large buildings to go up here in the near future; also, all wires are going under ground, and we must control all this prospective work.

Yours fraternally,  
GEO. C. NORRIS,  
Press Secretary.

#### Norfolk No. 80.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, I guess we had better make some noise to let the other fellows know we are still doing business, but not at the same old stand.

The Central Labor Union has fitted up sufficient quarters to accommodate all the trade unions in the city, thereby putting organized labor all under one roof where they belong, and we moved in with them June 1st, 1908, and held our first regular meeting there on the 3d.

The hall is on north side of Main street between Church and Talbot, and will be marked at night by an illuminated sign bearing the letters C. L. U. Hall. We meet on the fourth floor and some of the fellows are kicking because there is no elevator in the building, but the majority say that if a man will climb poles all day and then balk at a staircase one night in the week, he must be a mighty lame member.

We are getting to be Jacks of all trades.



these days because there is not much electrical work going on, especially if you carry a card. Maybe when we get wise enough to hold our meetings in the hall instead of on the street corners, where Tom, Dick and Harry always stand with their eyes and ears wide open, we will be better off than we are now, provided, of course, that we don't have any "damned spies" sailing under our colors. We have had them in the past and expect will have them in the future, but when we catch them "with the goods" we will—well, they will not know just exactly how it happened, but it will be O. K.

Fraternally,

A. G. SPAULDING,  
Press Secretary.

### **Boston No. 104.**

#### **EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:**

Thinking that a letter from this city of culture and baked beans (which "most up-to-date people have fogrgotten," to quote a circular letter recently sent broadcast throughout the country by one of our Locals) may be of interest to the Brotherhood at large, and principally because, having been elected Press Secretary at our last meeting, I will endeavor to acquaint our brothers of the situation here at present.

Of course it will be no news to state that we are just coming out of one of the hardest periods of trade depression that Local No. 104 has ever experienced, as, judging by the letters from other parts of the country, the same state of affairs prevailed everywhere. But, apparently, the worst is over, and while business is still very dull in and around Boston, yet there is some improvement to be noticed, and our members are taking a more hopeful view of the situation at the present time than at any time since the panic of last fall. Local No. 104 is very fortunate in getting most of its members to work, and I may say that a large majority of those that are not working belong to that free and patriotic body of citizens known as non-unionists. I believe a good many of them have profited by their experience of last winter and spring. Despite their faithful (?) services to our friends, the corporations, nevertheless, when the time came that their services could be dispensed with they took their walking ticket the same as though they had good union cards in their pocket. One would naturally think that such faithful servants as those would be protected by their friends, the corporations. but it appears not, as a good many of my acquaintances who wouldn't carry a card as a gift, had the pleasure of experiencing a taste of the medicine they would hand out to our men in the event of trouble with the corporations.

On the other hand, I may say that Local 104 has done its best by its members, and while there has been distress in some cases, yet when we seen a chance for a card man he would be sure to be placed.

We have the usual amount of trouble with members on account of their failure to attend meetings. Much has been said and written on this subject, but I have yet to hear of some practical scheme that will succeed in interesting the members to a point where they will attend meetings with greater regularity than they do at present. Of course I speak only for Local 104, but I presume the same conditions prevail in all Locals. We have the time-worn smoke-talk with its accompanying "refreshments," entertainments and speakers, and while they are usually successful in bringing the members together for one night, yet the next meeting finds the same old faces in the same old places and the usual amount of vacant seats. In fact, their enthusiasm appears to be about as substantial as the refreshments they absorb.

At the present time we are considering a plan of running an educational meeting once a month and I think the idea a good one.

Last spring Local 104 established a sub-Local of linemen in Newton and up to the present time it has proven itself a success.

We have about thirty-five or forty members in the sub-Local and should it justify its existence, will try the same methods in other sections covered by our Charter.

The principal reasons for establishing sub-Locals is for the purpose of giving all our members in the district affected an opportunity to attend meetings where they can discuss affairs peculiar to their own district and also to enable them to pay dues more regularly than they would if they were obliged to pay 20 cents carfare instead of 10 cents, which is all they are required to expend to reach meetings of the sub-Local.

Bro. H. W. Bailey is the first President of the sub-Local and wields the gavel in a manner highly satisfactory to all concerned. Of course the sub-Local, being under jurisdiction of Local 104, all receipts are turned over to the parent Local, which body also pays all bills contracted by sub-Local. Taking it altogether I may say that up to the present time the scheme has proven a success.

Local 104 held its semi-annual election of officers at its last meeting and as a result Bro. James Guilfoyle, who has proved himself a hard worker for the Local since he dropped his card in No. 104, was elected President, Bro. Birmingham declining a continuation of the office. Bro. Joseph A. Enos was elected Vice-President and Bro. A. F. Campbell Recording Secretary. The other offices are filled as follows: First Inspector, A.

McGillivray; Second Inspector, J. W. Maertens; Foreman, James Tanner; Trustee 18 months, Joseph Bonner; Delegate to 2nd D. C., Dan McDonald.

"Ye Scribe" was re-elected Business Agent, and as I am also Financial Secretary, Press Secretary, Delegate to 2nd District Council, also to Boston C. L. U., not forgetting the Cambridge C. L. U., (a regular Pooh Bah, as it were), I have no doubt I will be fully employed during the next term at least.

This being my first effort as Press Secretary, I will close for the present, not without exhorting our members to attend the meetings more regularly and take a greater interest in the affairs of the Local.

With greetings and best wishes to members of the Brotherhood everywhere, I beg to remain,

Yours fraternally,

E. B. CONNORS.

Press Secretary Local 104.

Boston, Mass.

#### Albany No. 137.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As it has been some time since our Local has had a letter in the WORKER I thought it might be of interest to some brother to know how Local 137 is progressing. We are adding new names to our roll now and then, but times are very quiet. We have members walking the streets, but not many. It does not look to be any better this year. There is lots of work to be done but no money to do it with, seems to be the cry.

Well, brothers, now that times are quiet and we all have lots of spare time would it not be well to study our situation and our conditions at present, as we all know the G. O. P. has held their convention at Chicago and for President they have selected a man that has always fought labor men, not only organized, but every person that has to work for a living. As a federal judge he made frequent use of the powers of injunction against the labor interest. If memory serves me right the carpenters of his own home city were the first to feel his tyranny. I think that it is up to our brothers in Cincinnati that are more familiar with the record of the gentleman to let us know through the WORKER, and for Vice-President we have the privilege to vote for the head of the Utica ice trust, or owner, I should have said. In fact, he owns his own bank. We are told a man that has served trust and not labor men through all of his public life, a man whose ways were always against everything that was even slightly in favor of the working people. Brothers, we can not endorse any candidate or party, but it is our privilege to condemn any man's record, and we should give

the men the cold shoulder as they gave it to our labor leaders in Chicago. We have not gained much at Washington, D. C., in the past but if the candidate that is now nominated gets elected to the speaker's chair in the Senate, what bills "Uncle" Joe don't smother in Congress will likely reach that fate in the upper house.

Well, brothers, it is getting dark so I will close, wishing all brothers success. I remain,

Fraternally yours,

F. MINER.

Press Secretary.

#### Bay City No. 150.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, No. 150 is not dead yet, but the Press Secretary came near being, having been up against it about five weeks ago, and got burned with 550, but is all right now.

Work here is very slack just now, and many of our brothers have had to leave town in order to get work. All our floaters from Bell company's gang are through and gone, but we are taking them in every meeting night. They are trying to organize a building trades section to the Central Trades Council here, which will be a good thing for the craft, as we got conditions under those circumstances six years ago, and have made practically no progress in conditions since. We are working on our wage scales and agreements for the different branches and hope to have complete soon.

Hoping to see this in print, I am,

Yours raternally,

S. N. AUGER.

Press Secretary.

#### Omaha No. 162.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

The following resolution was adopted by Local No. 162:

WHEREAS, The Creator, in His unfathomable wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst C. D. Gingerich, and

WHEREAS, Brother Gingerich has endeared himself to us by his active participation in our labors and by his comradeship, and has proved himself a worthy member of our organization by creating for himself an enviable place, one which cannot be hastily filled; we therefore, in order to show in some measure our appreciation of his services and fellowship,

Resolve, That we deeply regret his absence from our midst, and while we bow in humble submission to an All Wise Power, we nevertheless mourn with his bereaved parents, his wife and baby, and trust that "He who doeth all things well" will soothe the sorrowing ones, and we commend them to His care. "And God shall wipe away all tears from their

eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying; neither shall there be any more pain; for the former things are passed away."

We, the committee, recommend that these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy be given to the wife of our deceased brother, and a copy be sent the WORKER for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

FRED DREW,  
JAS. F. DURHAM,  
Committee.

### Fresno No. 169.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Among other honors which I have received since becoming a lineman and placing my trust in hooks and safeties, was my election the other night as press secretary for Local 169, of Fresno, Cal. Leaving Bakersfield a few months ago as a result of commands received from the higher ups, I was stationed in Fresno, deposited my card with 169, wherefore am I elected to transmit all happenings of importance and put Fresno on the map. There is a tradition, generally conceded to be true, that Fresno was the original Garden of Eden. As I am not a historian I cannot vouch for the truth of this claim, but I feel sure it was here or hereabouts.

Nowhere else has bountiful nature lavished such a profusion of blessings as on this favored spot, whose abundance astonish the continents, and whose raisins amaze the world, and here we also have Eve, the modern Eve, in all her glory and profusion, sweet, sympathetic and delightfully alluring, and from my observations I am inclined to think she leads the modern Adam about as merry a dance as her antique sister did the original one. After summing up all counts in favor of Fresno, more than ever am I inclined to think that this must be the place where—

In creation's early dawn

The festal board was spread for two,

The fig leaf maiden all forlorn,

Whom blundering Adam stooped to woo.

A pippin fell from the topmost limb,

She made him eat it, core and all;

When Satan stopped to leer at them

She bade him bring her morning shawl.

And some day you may come with me,

And if you'll promise to be good

I'll take you out where you can see

The very spot where Satan stood.

Wednesday, the 17th, officers were elected for the next 6 months. Bros. Perry Brown, Geo. Holden and Chas. Eyman were elected to fill offices of President, Vice President and Recording Sec-

retary, in the order named. All those brothers are old war horses of unionism, and can be relied upon to make good. All minor offices were filled by competent officials.

We should have a better attendance at those meetings, however. All brothers should make it a special point to attend.

Work is very scarce through the San Joaquin Valley, scarcely anything doing. Therefore, it is not particularly encouraging.

The lineman sat on top of a pole,

Sing ho, for a dollar a day;

With plenty of poles for our diamond hooks

And good red gold for our pocket-books,

A mighty short shift for grafters and crooks,

And twelve hours straight in the hay.

But the world is daffy on wireless now

And run on a wireless plan:

There'll be no poles for a hiker to climb,

There'll be no bones for a high old time,

Then I'll beg on the streets for a measly dime

With my hat, like a one-legged man.

Yours fraternally,

C. T. COLLINS.

Press Secretary.

### Quincy No. 189.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

It is a fact that will cause astonishment to most men, being known only to the student of history, that organized labor—labor unions, in the strict interpretation of that word, and much as they exist today—flourished long before the present Christian era.

They existed literally by the hundreds of thousands in the ancient world. It was the custom at this time, partly made necessary by law, for these organizations to chisel the names of their members and their proceedings on stone; so it has come to the knowledge of men in our day, and handed down to posterity a complete record of their rules of procedure and their business operations.

Indeed, one of the earliest of these organizations known is that of the Union of Caelatores, the carvers and groovers who worked in letters. It was part of their business to acquire sufficient knowledge of Greek and Latin to fit them for their tasks.

Here in Quincy that ancient union, Caelatores, is represented by the Granite Cutters' Union and their affiliated branches, organized in 1876. The office of the International Union is located in this city. The Knights of Labor, which had more than a million men and women enrolled under its motto, Omnia vincit labor in 1886, demanded equal rights for all, special privilege to none, government

control or ownership of all public utilities and many other reforms which are advocated today by many men of all classes.

This organization was represented here by a large and active Local which is now defunct. With the establishing of the steel ship building industry at Quincy Point, the various trades employed organized their respective crafts.

In 1901 the Central Labor Union was organized. This body is composed of delegates elected by the unions affiliated. The constitution of this body provides for organizing the unorganized, to educate their members to debate questions of interest to their several trades, and problems of social reform; or, in a word, to uplift the wage workers to a higher standard of life. At present there are seventeen trades represented in the Central Labor Union. All of these unions have adopted a wage scale and a minimum work day; many of them pay sick or death benefits to their members. The wage worker is fast realizing that it is only through united action that men can expect to accomplish their demands and victory comes to the trades unions through their organizations only when harmony and justice accord with their demands.

This is as true of the industrial warfare which confronts society today as of the army in the field. The motto which was emblazoned on the flag of Paul Jones of Revolutionary fame, "United or Die," can for similar reasons apply to the wage worker of today.

Organizations of the working class have become a part of our social fabric and are interwoven with civilization not only in this city and state but throughout the United States. All local unions are affiliated with their national or international bodies and these are attached to the American Federation of Labor. Most all local unions elect delegates to the state branch of the A. F. of L. or to the district councils all working in unity with each other.

CHAS. W. HANSCOM,  
Quincy, Mass.

#### Logansport No. 209.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

At this writing Local No. 209 has every brother at work and it is the first time in many moons and can't say that it will last moons, but we are in hopes that it will be getting better instead of falling off.

The Indiana Union Traction company had a head on collision with their limited and work car, with Bros. A. Apple and M. A. West, on May 7. Bro. West was able to go home, but not so with Bro. Apple. He had his leg broken and two ribs fractured and was taken to the

hospital, where he laid until May 19, when they moved him home on a stretcher, but he was getting along as good as could, when he was taken away from here. Our secretary wrote to No. 10, notifying them of the brother's accident, and got a reply on the return mail with a book of their by-laws, stating to take care of him accordingly and that they would reimburse us the same. Now, wasn't that business. If all of our sister Locals would be that prompt in sickness or accident wouldn't it be much better and wouldn't our membership grow? There would be less men doing electrical work that are not carrying cards than there are today. They would see where the benefit came in at and that we are not the old Kentucky jean hikers that we used to be, but that we have elevated ourselves with the rest of the world, and we are in hopes that the time will come when every man that uses a pair of pliers will have in his pocket a membership card stamped up to date. There goes a heat coil.

Yours fraternally,  
C. E. CLUGSTON,  
Press Secretary.

#### Atlantic City No. 210.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, here is noise from No. 210. We have just got our heads above the waves at last. We have stood the shock. We have got plenty of work. That is saying a lot. All of the boys are working. We are taking in new members right along. But we have lost one—has quit hiking, and gone in the hotel business, so if any of the boys that drift to Leadville, Col., just stop at the Dairy Hotel, 500 East 6th street, and show the goods to Bro. John O'Leary, and you will be welcome. You must have the goods, for John has two six-shooters behind the bar and there is no telling what he might do.

Well, some of the boys don't make money enough at hiking; they are doing business on the side.

Our President, E. White, is farming on the side. He has between six and seven thousand young chickens for sale. That is going some, and Bro. Ike has got a furnished roomed house on the side. He has sixty rooms to rent. That is quite an item.

Bro. Jack Furr has taken unto himself a wife. Let us hope he will be happy.

Bro. Frank Adleman has taken charge of the sub traction company lines. They are going to rebuild the whole plant.

The Fast Shore trolley is doing some work.

Well, our monthly smoker is quite a success to get the boys out to the meet-

ings. We are having fine meetings—big attendance.

Well, the wires are crossed. I will cut this out.

Yours fraternally,  
M. BURKINS,  
Press Secretary.

#### Ashland No. 255.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As I forgot to get a write-up in the June WORKER, I will get myself busy and write a few lines for the July number. Times are pretty fair in Ashland and everybody working, so that leaves us all on the right side.

No. 255 elected a new president to take Bro. Henry Hanson's place, and the Hon. James Gaynor was the lucky guy.

The Boot and Shoe Workers of America gave a moving picture show in the St. Agnes Hall and talk about your crowds! Why, the hall was packed like sardines.

Mr. J. C. McMorrow, of Boston, was the speaker and he certainly done his duty. They showed all the different union labels and many illustrated songs, which were all applauded.

Now for the weather. It has been raining for nearly three weeks and it was impossible for anybody to do any kind of outside work. The Bell Co. were figuring on stringing a circuit of copper from Ashland to Ironwood, Mich., but so far can't see nothing doing. I guess the weather wouldn't permit them.

Bros. Turner and Willoughby are doing a little repairing for the Bell, as I see them out with Bro. Gaynor on the drop wagon.

Bro. Bill Bailly is making a hit with all the boys, singing that beautiful ballad entitled, "Peeking Through the Knot Hole of Jim Riley's Wooden Leg."

Bro. Edward Byers has purchased a gasoline launch and just as soon as he gets it painted he promised to take out all the boys for a ride on Chequamegon Bay. Ed is always in the lead and he never forgets the bunch.

Bro. Frank Tanner was in very poor health but lately he is getting better. I always told Frank he was traveling too fast.

Bro. Brewster lost his position with the Ashland Light Co. Oh, he didn't exactly lose the job, they only stopped his pay. Bro. Hans Johnson is in his place.

As this summer weather makes me feel doggy I will have to ring off, hoping this letter will get in time for the July WORKER. With best wishes I beg to remain,

Yours fraternally,  
S. J. TALASKA,  
Press Secretary.

Hello, Green Bay. How's 158?

P. S.—Our dance is coming off on the 3d of July and the boys are getting around to make it a grand success.

#### New York No. 270.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

It is needless to state that the inside electrical workers of Greater New York are still in existence, judging from the large number of traveling card members that are coming here. I wish to say to the brothers who are thinking of coming to New York to work and seeing the sights, that if they do come they want to have a roll of money so as to keep them agoing, for work in New York is very dull and very few jobs are to be had. At present the prospect for the future is certainly not bright. There are at present at least 800 of our members out of work. We therefore wish to inform the traveling card brothers that it is best not to land here. There never has been a time in the history that so many mechanics have been out of work as have been this spring in New York. This article is not published for the purpose of discouraging members from coming here, but we cannot help the brothers who come here and do not find work. For we have so many of our own members who are down and out financially that it takes what little we have to assist them.

Hoping this will be sufficient to those who may think this city is flourishing and plenty of work to be had.

Yours truly, R. S.

#### Sherman No. 272.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As Local 272 has missed having a letter in the WORKER for two months, will try and be in time for July. Well, brothers, I think North Texas has the same old disease (nothing doing). Work in this section of Texas is very poor at present.

The Dallas and Sherman street car job is just about completed and the men are being laid off and so only a few working.

The telephone and light companies are only working a few men. I am sorry to report this kind of conditions around Sherman, but I think it better for Press Secretary to state the conditions just as they are rather than boom up something that is not true and have our floating brothers come among us expecting a job when we can't get it, but Local 272 doesn't say, "Brother, don't come this way," for we would be glad to see you. But if you do come be sure you have the green goods and up to date, for if you haven't got it your pleadings will be in vain.

I am in hopes in my next letter I can report conditions better in Texas, but, brothers, don't let this worry us but fight bravely on and we will win out in the sweet bye and bye.

Brother Noonan was in to see us and all were glad to see him. He made us a nice talk, but was sorry that only a few of us were out to hear him. Brothers,

come out to meetings and help to carry the good cause along. Don't stay at home and the next day ask some brother what was done and when he tells you, why then raise h—— because you was not there. Pay up your dues and come out; pay your dues every month and don't get three months behind and then come up and pay a dollar just to get on the inside of the fence for your Local needs it every month and if some brother has done you as you call it, a wrong, come up to the hall next meeting night and tell him about it, for the hall is the place to settle all union affairs and not on the street corners or in some saloon, for they are not select places.

Well, I must hang up for perhaps I might take up too much space. Wishing the entire Brotherhood prosperity and success,  
Fraternally yours,

JOE DAUGHERTY,  
Press Secretary.

#### **Oakland No. 283.**

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Just a few lines from No. 283 to inform the members of conditions on the Pacific Coast. I am sorry to state that conditions are very bad, none of the companies have as yet started their construction work, and no indications of them doing so in the near future. The Home Phone Co. are doing some work in Oakland which has kept a few of our members at work, but the same company are doing no work in Frisco and the officials state that they do not know when they will begin operations in Frisco.

The Pacific (Bell) Company are doing only what work they are compelled to do, although they have a great deal of work to do all over this coast, still they say they can't do it at this time and don't know when they can. Still I, for one, hope that the companies will all see their way clear to get the work started, as a great many of our members are idle over this coast.

I have been informed that the Rocky Mountain trouble has been settled throughout the district, but members are requested to keep away from there as the woods are full of idle men and it will be impossible for all to secure work. So now, brothers in the East, take my advice and keep away from the Inter-Mountain and Pacific districts, for the number of idle men in our own and other crafts is great. Now, brothers, I wish to inform you that this will be my last letter as Press Secretary of Local No. 283. June 30th I will retire from office of Business Agent and Press Secretary of the Local. As I have served the Local for the past three terms I feel that I should retire at this time. I expect to leave Oakland for some time but will serve out my term as President of the D. C. (unless

requested to resign). I will say at this time that I have been identified with this Brotherhood since 1892, and have always tried to work for the interest of same, and as I have never at any time catered to an office of any kind, I have held almost every office in the Locals in different cities and at different times, and while I have made mistakes, I can say that no Local or member has ever been injured by me intentionally. Now I will say that I have always deemed it a pleasure to write for the WORKER (although a poor letter writer). I have also enjoyed reading the various letters and sayings in the WORKER and I know I always shall enjoy the same. And now, Mr. Editor and brothers, as I do not wish to disgruntle you with my last letter I will close by wishing the Brotherhood and each and every member in same every success. I remain,  
Fraternally,

HUGH MURRIN,  
Press Secretary No. 283.

#### **Portland No. 317.**

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Just a line to let you know that 317 is still in existence. Work is slack here and in addition to that we are up against a lockout. We are managing to keep our members living by a system of getting the work done by union men and also soliciting work for the two fair shops. What work there is here is going so cheap that there is nothing in it. G. P. McNulty has just paid a visit, but was unable to straighten matters out at present.

Traveling brothers please take notice of conditions here.

Yours fraternally,  
G. C. SANDERS,  
Press Secretary.

#### **Springfield No. 335.**

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, brothers, it has been some time since you heard anything from old 335, but we are not dead yet, there is some juice on the line yet, and I would like to mention the article of the June number from L. U. 155, of Oklahoma City, for we have some of the same trouble. Boys, you ought to read that one article and see how much weight there is in it to you. I like to compliment him for there is something to it. If things don't go to you, there is only one way to do, or one thing for the remedy, and that is for you brothers that don't attend to your union meetings to wake up and come to your Local meeting and help to run things to suit you, and then you won't have any kick coming. But there are some chronic kickers and if you want to knock, why just go to your Local Union and use the hammer right. Now,

brothers, you can always tell a true blue man or brother because he goes to his Local meeting regular and helps to carry on the business, or he ought to do so. We are small in number, but we meet every Wednesday night in Bricklayers' Hall, 317½ Boonville street, and you can surely find the place, and it is high time you was waking up if you are true blue, from Duntan and the proceedings the Supreme Judge has laid down before us.

Well, brothers who are traveling, we are always glad to see you if you have the green goods, because you must have them if you want to eat and sleep with us. But there is nothing doing in this part of the country, and only about half of us on the pay roll, but there might be in the future we can't always sometimes tell. We only have one telephone system here and some city contractors, and you know the condition with M. and K. Bell. But we have contracts with the local contractors. Well, if they will give me space in the WORKER for this I will ring off.

Fraternally yours,

GEO. E. ROPER,  
Recording Secretary.

#### Kankakee No. 362.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

The following resolutions were adopted by Kankakee Local No. 362, I. B. E. W.:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Universe to take from our midst worthy Brother Charles Leonard, who met his death while in the faithful performance of his duty; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That as a union we bow in meek submission to an All-Wise Ruler; or it further

*Resolved*, That we tender to his bereaved relatives our sincere sympathy in their affliction, in the loss of one who was a devoted brother and an upright man; be it further

*Resolved*, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days as a token of respect and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy mailed to our journal for publication.

A. RADCLIFFE,  
W. RICHERTS,  
FRANK SCHULZE,  
Committee.

#### Columbia No. 382.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

It becomes my painful duty to have to write you of the sudden death of our esteemed brother, Chas. Lundy, card No. 101623, who was initiated into 382 March 18, 1903, whose death was caused by coming in contact with a high potential circuit over the Bell wire when he was at work for this city in the regular manner, in making some repairs on the fire alarm

and police service. This sad accident occurred on the 11th of the present month, but owing to the illness of myself, has not been reported until now, and as our books and reports show him to be in good standing, I hereby make application for benefits, of which he is due in behalf of his widow and family, but not having the regular blank for this purpose, I kindly ask that you mail me one at once, so that I can get it in in regular form at once, as I am anxious that Mrs. Lundy can have the benefits at once, as I understand that she stands very much in need of same.

I will also state that I have in my possession all documents that the constitution require, which I will forward to you with the regular form of claim as early as it reaches me.

Hoping that you will give this your immediate attention, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

HARTWELL T. REAVES,  
Financial Secretary.

The following resolutions were passed at a special meeting of Electrical Workers' Union No. 382, held last night:

WHEREAS, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has deemed it wise to remove from among us our esteemed fellow workman, Charles Lundy; and

WHEREAS, Bro. Lundy's demise was as sudden and unexpected as it was regretted; the passage of a kindly, broad-spirited man, whose lightest word and most insignificant action was distinguished by a fine consideration for the right and privileges of a brother; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That in the death of Bro. Lundy this union has lost a member who was faithful to his duties to the union, his fellow members, and to his employers; be it further

*Resolved*, That we extend to the stricken family our fullest sympathies, trusting that an Omnipotent God will send them strength and comfort; also be it

*Resolved*, That the charter of the union be draped, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of our deceased brother, and that these resolutions be given the customary publicity.

L. D. WILSON,  
R. A. BEYMER,  
FELIX B. GREENE,  
Committee.

#### Ardmore No. 406.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

You did not hear from us last month as we were isolated from the outside world and if the rain lets up long enough hope to see this in July WORKER. The water did immense damage in this part of the country, the telephone company's

lines north being out now for a month. The telegraph companies suffered also and were out of commission part of the time. With the exception of one day the Santa Fe have been unable to run their trains north for a month, having had to detour them. The telephone and telegraph companies have been working hard to get their lines working and have been employing all the linemen that came this way, and it will take several weeks to get the lines in shape, both north and south. At both the Little and Big Canyons the water was up over the poles and took many away, and as they have been out of service for over a month all the companies have forsaken the Washita and are building over the mountains. Some of the boys had exciting experiences. Jim Britton took his annual while trying to cross the Washita in a boat, as the drift wood hit it and threw him out. Ardmore actually has an up-to-date street car line and on June 20th the first car was run. The telephone company did not suffer any from its effects, as was thought, and some one suggested stringing their drops under the trolley wire. Work has been plenty of late in all branches of the trade and will be for a short time.

With best wishes to the I. B. E. W., I will close now, as I hear the car coming.  
Yours fraternally,

A. B. DOUGLAS,  
Press Secretary.

#### Oklahoma No. 456.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, I am glad to state in behalf of No. 456 that we are still in the ring and doing business at the old stand. We have added some new members of late and will soon have the best local in the south-west. Have election of officers and have the same old bunch in the field. We are now on a cash basis and hope to keep square in the future. We have all the support of the city electrician, Bro. Nash, and so you brothers that have no card had better get one before you land here.

Our worthy president (W. B. Winscote) is watching our interests closely and we now have a Treasurer and Financial Secretary who by the way is a howling success (W. M. Smith).

We have lost a few members that have left town, but are yet on the gain.

Work in these parts is not very plentiful, but most of the boys are working. Now, don't come this way expecting big wages, because they are not here, and never were. However, if you come this way with the goods we surely will do our very best for you.

We have one big rat shop here and a few little ones, but they wire meter loops in backwards, so we don't count 'em

much. All the big jobs are done by union labor.

We lost our Record Secretary, Bro. A. A. King, but hope all good luck will overtake him.

With best wishes to the Brotherhood, I will close.

Fraternally yours,

W. H. BROCEUS,  
Press Secretary.

#### Chattanooga No. 467.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As it has been a long time since old 467 has been heard from I guess the brothers think we are dead, but we are still in the land of the living. We are not very strong, but still we manage to meet each Thursday night and there are a few brothers who attend regular. Things are awfully dull here but I believe most of the brothers are at work at present. Any floating brothers coming this way will be welcomed by the boys and we will gladly feed them and give them a place to sleep if needed, but I guess they will have to go farther before they get work.

Wishing the Brotherhood success, I am,  
Fraternally,

H. F. AYERS.

#### York No. 469.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Since becoming a member of L. U. No. 469, I have never seen it represented by a letter in the columns of the WORKER.

It seems rather difficult to make the start, but I trust that it may prove to be a pleasure after becoming more familiar with the requirements and duties of the position as Recording Secretary; likewise, it is sometimes hard for the unorganized work man to weigh his interest in the balance of brotherhood and justice, but after he decides to do so, and once becomes a worker in the ranks of organized labor, and he is of manly principle, he will continue to strive for labor's interest, and his interest so long as he is a wage earner. "Organization is the only salvation for the wage earner." I would to whisper to you and all absent brothers that we are still here, but not very strong. Why? Well, I don't like to tell it, but as you want to know, it is the same old story, the members are negligent in regard to our meeting nights. They each and every one want advance of pay and better working conditions, but when it comes to standing by the Local and acting a member's part, and assist in the work that a few are compelled to do, no they are at home or have other engagements, such as playing pool, billiards, cards, etc.

Work here is none too good, but all members I believe are working, except



Bro. J. Allamong. He got caught on 2,200 the other day, but he is doing fine now.

Should any brother come this way be sure your card is up to date. If it is not, there will be nothing for you. Just a word of attention, brothers, stick by your local, attend the meetings, do your part of the work, get right in with both feet, just as if it all depended on yourself. Don't be afraid.

Local No. 469 is doing its best as an individual, striving for the upbuilding of our brotherhood.

I guess I am taking up too much space and will close with best wishes for the I. B. E. W.

Yours fraternally,

PETER PETERSON.  
Recording Secretary.

#### **San Bernardino No. 477.**

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Local No. 477 is still holding its own at this writing, with the same little bunch of members present.

There will be nomination of six months officers next meeting night, and as every brothers is anxious to hold an office, there will probably be a house full on that occasion (I don't think).

Work conditions seem to be about the same or a little better perhaps. The Sunset have been doing lots of toll line repairing and rebuilding, but I think that is about done up now.

Two or three of the boys have had slight accidents around here, but all are getting along nicely at present and will be working in a short time.

Well, I have croaked enough for this month. Hoping work will loosen up soon, I remain

Fraternally yours,  
O. POTTER,  
Press Secretary.

#### **San Francisco No. 537.**

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

In order that we may correct any erroneous opinion that may have been formed by the readers of the ELECTRICAL WORKER of the April 8th issue, under the heading of the "Progress of the I. B. E. W.," page 202, we wish to state that the letter of Bro. E. S. Hurley was not approved, nor is it indorsed, nor does it express the sentiment of Local Union No. 537.

From a report of a specially appointed committee, whose work extended over a period of several weeks, and which was unanimously adopted by the Local, the sentiment is directly contrary to that expressed in his letter. No. 537 demands that this letter be published.

A. ALLISON, President,  
79 Walter St.  
SPENCER MOORE, Secretary,  
1320 Doloros St.,  
San Francisco.

#### **Dunkirk No. 593.**

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

The following resolutions were passed May 20, 1908, by Local Union No. 593 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our late brother, J. D. Hardenburgh;

WHEREAS, The friendship and esteem held by our deceased brother with the members of our Local render it proper that we should place on our record our appreciation of his services as a member and his merit as a brother; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That this Local Union tender its most heartfelt sympathy to the relatives of our departed brother in their sad bereavement.

*Resolved*, That while we bow in humble submission to the Divine will we shall miss him; but we hope and trust that the sorrow placed upon relatives and friends will be borne in the proper spirit with a realization that there is to be a meeting where there will be no sorrow or parting, in that home beyond the grave.

*Resolved*, That the charter of our Local be draped for a period of sixty days, and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and that a copy be sent to the relatives of our deceased brother and to our official journal for publication.

J. E. JOHNSON,  
W. O. PECK,  
H. SUMMERLEE,  
Committee.

#### **Dunkirk No. 593.**

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, it has long since been time for No. 593 to have a letter in the WORKER, so I won't wait for our Press Secretary, but will get busy myself. Things around here are pretty dull. There is no construction work going on at all and the telephone companies are not putting in very many 'phones and the city light company only have two men at line work.

The Buffalo & Lake Erie traction say they will be in the field for a few linemen between now and fall, but I would say that something has got to open up pretty soon to take care of the idle men that 593 has on its roll book. We are all in hopes that the American Locomotive Company will start operations again in the near future, so that some of our shop men may have a chance to earn enough money to straighten up their cards and come back to the fold once more. There are some of our boys out floating around the country. We miss Bro. "Slim" Coulborn's smiling countenance at our meetings, but he has a good job down at Rochester for the Independent Telephone

Co., and that is more than some of the rest of us have.

Brother Houst took traveler out of here at last meeting night, but don't know where he was bound for. Brother Harris has two or three of the boys doing a little cable work in Fredonia for one of our local contractors, F. C. Farrington. The boys say it is a pretty good job for a contract job, thanks to Bro. Harris. Bro. Danks landed a steady job with the City Light Co.

We are getting a few of the fellows that do not carry cards interested and hope to land some before long. Wish we could get some help from our organizer, but he is too busy to get to this neck of the woods for some time yet.

Last meeting night was election of officers and here are a list of the following: E. P. Phelps, President; J. E. Johnson, Vice President; W. Q. Peck, Financial Secretary; C. R. Harris, Recording Secretary and Treasurer; C. R. Peck, foreman; first inspector, M. M. Hurd; Press Secretary, J. E. Johnson. But the brother that we have lost and lost forever is one J. D. Hardenburgh, a beloved brother who died May 12, 1908, and following are a set of resolutions adopted by this Local in due respect to our departed brother:

Resolution passed May 20, 1908, by Local Union No. 593 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our late brother, J. D. Hardenburgh;

WHEREAS, The friendship and esteem held by our deceased brother with the members of our Local render it proper that we should place on our record our appreciation of his services as a member and his merit as a brother; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That this Local Union tender its most heartfelt sympathy to the relatives of our departed brother in their sad bereavement.

*Resolved*, That while we bow in humble submission to the Divine will, we shall miss him; but we hope and trust that the sorrow placed upon relatives and friends will be borne in the proper spirit with a realization that there is to be a meeting where there will be no sorrow or parting, in that home beyond the grave.

*Resolved*, That the charter of our Local be draped for a period of sixty days, and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and that a copy be sent to the relatives of our deceased brother and to our official journal for publication.

J. E. JOHNSON,  
W. O. PECK,  
H. SUMMERLEE,  
Committee.

But, brothers, for the interest of your beloved as well as your own self, you should be sure to keep your card paid up so as to be entitled to benefits if anything should happen to you. Our deceased Brother Hardenburgh was in arrears at the G. O. previous to Oct. 1st, 1907, and consequently his parents were disappointed when they found they had nothing coming from the I. B. E. W. to help them out when they needed it the most.

Well, I will pull the switch for this time, with best wishes to the Brotherhood at large.

E. P. P.

### Minneapolis, No. 597.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

The following resolutions were adopted by Local No. 597:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from this life Mrs. R. G. Gruber, a sister of Bro. E. O. Smith; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we extend our deepest sympathy to Bro. Smith, relatives and friends of the deceased, and be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our Local, a copy be sent to Bro. Smith, and a copy be mailed to our official journal for publication.

T. J. ANDERSON,  
A. J. MCPHEE,  
Committee.  
E. O. SMITH,  
Recording Secretary.

### Minneapolis No. 597.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

The following resolution was adopted by Local No. 597:

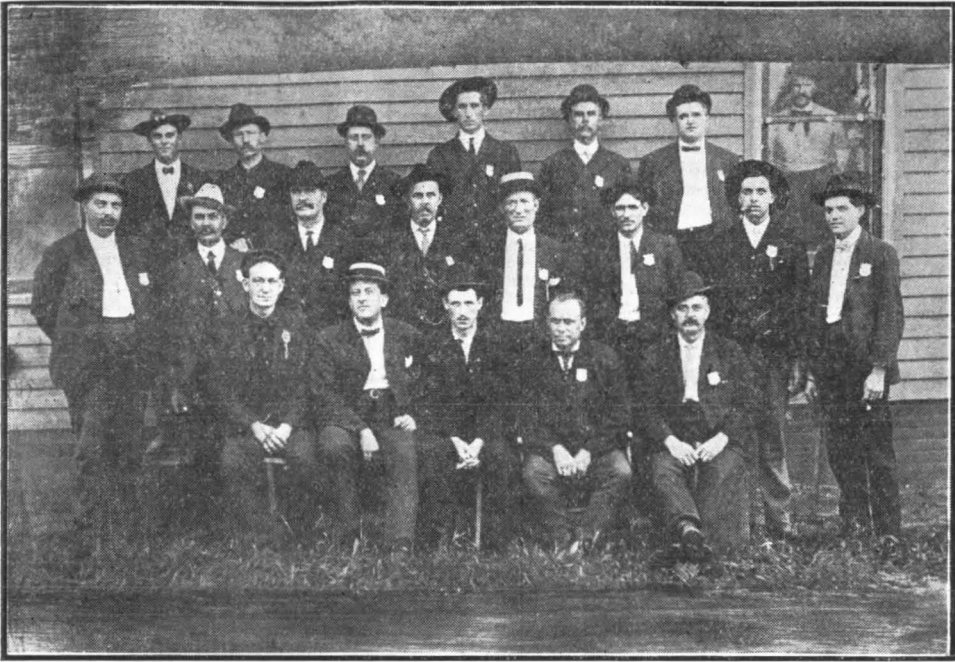
WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from the home of our esteemed brother, J. R. Gregory, his father, and

WHEREAS, We mourn with our brother the loss of one whom in life he held dear and whose spirit it has pleased God to call to the life beyond the grave; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we, as a union, in brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing sorrow at his loss, and extend to family, relatives and friends our deepest sympathy in their bereavement. And be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Local, and a copy be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy be sent to our official journal for publication.

Signed T. J. ANDERSON,  
E. J. BROBERG,  
A. AUNE,  
Committee on Resolutions.



Group of Scab Protectors and Beef Stew Detectives, who make a living following strikes. They worked in Uniontown, Pa., Wheeling, W. Va., and Pittsburg, Pa., to our positive knowledge. J. A. GROSS, 416 Wood St., Pittsburg, Pa.

## DOES THIS MEAN YOU?

**I**NSINUATION and innuendo, two coordinate evils, which have existed in all stages and in all walks of life, and in all forms of organization, have done more to retard the world's progress to a higher social and industrial plane and a better civilization than almost any other agency employed or in operation. The fellow who insinuates but does not make an honest charge is not only dishonest himself, but a coward at heart, with a perverted mind as well. He who always things evil of others is naturally evil-inclined in disposition. The church, political parties, fraternal, social and sometimes labor organizations are rent asunder by the miserable pervert who insinuates a wrong upon the part of another.

This leads to discord, bad blood and finally dissension and disruption. This kind of work exists to a greater extent, and does more damage on other associations than it now does in the labor movement, where it still exists to a limited extent, and is practiced by the moral

degenerate. Happily, the unionists have grown accustomed to these people, and their influence is partly destroyed. The average union man has arrived at the stage where he says: "Show me." However, good men are often driven out of the meetings of the unions or remain silent simply because they are so constituted by nature that they cannot or will not stand slanderous abuse. Good officers often remain in the background for the same reason, and it is for these that we speak. The labor movement needs all the assistance it can get from the best minds, and above all, needs honest men as officers.

The honest man need have no fear of and is not afraid of the dishonest man who makes an honest, straightforward charge, but no man is safe from the contemptible insinuations of the backbiting character assassin. No honest man will make a charge without he knows what he is talking about. The moral pervert is always making insinuations, and usually without any foundation upon which to ground them.—Cigar Makers' Journal.

## CLASSIFIED DIRECTORY OF LOCAL UNIONS.

**Alabama**  
Birmingham 136  
Birmingham 227  
Mobile .. 334  
Mobile .. 345  
Montgomery 303  
Sheffield .. 378

**Arizona**  
Globe .. 579  
Douglas .. 434  
Tucson .. 570

**Arkansas**  
Little Rock 126  
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Fort Smith .. 346  
Pine Bluffs .. 251

**California**  
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Los Angeles 370  
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San Rafael .. 614  
San Mateo .. 617  
Santa Barbara .. 451  
Santa Cruz .. 526  
Santa Rosa .. 594  
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Los Angeles 489

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Denver .. 68  
Denver .. 111  
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Danbury .. 195  
Hartford .. 37  
Meriden .. 351  
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Waterbury .. 484  
New London 543  
Norwich .. 343  
New Haven 601

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Wilmington 313

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**Florida**  
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Tampa .. 108  
Pensacola .. 452

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**Idaho**  
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Pocatello .. 449

**Indiana**  
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Hammond .. 280  
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Chicago .. 381  
Danville .. 538  
Decatur .. 242  
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Elgin .. 117  
Freeport .. 387  
Granite City 367  
Galesburg .. 184  
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Kankakee .. 362  
Kewanee .. 94  
LaSalle .. 321  
Pana .. 605  
Peoria .. 34  
Paris .. 519  
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Springfield 427  
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Champaign 492  
Chicago Heights .. 506

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Clinton .. 273  
Davenport .. 278  
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Dubuque .. 198  
Fort Dodge 554  
Iowa City .. 599  
Keokuk .. 420  
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Waterloo .. 288

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Wichita .. 593  
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Louisville .. 369  
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Paducah .. 177

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New Orleans 130  
New Orleans 576  
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**Maryland**  
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Baltimore .. 28  
Baltimore .. 46  
Baltimore .. 515  
Cumberland 307

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Lawrence .. 385  
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Lynn .. 377  
New Bedford 224  
Pittsfield .. 264  
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Salem .. 269  
Springfield .. 7  
Springfield .. 566  
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Battle Creek 445  
Bay City .. 150  
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Grand Rapids 231  
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Marquette .. 407  
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Minneapolis 541  
Minneapolis 537  
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St. Paul .. 23  
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Hannibal .. 350  
Joplin .. 95

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Kansas City 592  
Kansas City 330  
Kansas City 356  
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St. Louis .. 1  
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Springfield .. 335

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Missoula .. 408

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Lincoln .. 265  
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Omaha .. 22  
Omaha .. 162

**Nevada**  
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Tonopah .. 361  
Virginia City 613

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**New Jersey**  
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Camden .. 299  
Hackensack 422  
Jersey City .. 15  
Jersey City .. 164  
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Morristown 581  
Newark .. 52  
Newark .. 87  
Newark .. 190  
Newark .. 567  
Paterson .. 102  
Perth Amboy 358  
Plainfield .. 262  
Trenton .. 29

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**New York**  
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Auburn .. 394  
Binghamton 325  
Brooklyn .. 522  
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Elmira .. 139  
Glens Falls 389  
Hornell .. 92  
Ithaca .. 409  
Jamestown 106  
Kingston .. 277  
New Rochelle 27  
New York .. 20  
New York .. 270  
New York .. 368  
New York .. 419  
New York .. 534

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Oneonta .. 436  
Oswego .. 328  
Ossining .. 555  
Plattsburg .. 417  
Poughkeepsie 296  
Rochester .. 44  
Rochester .. 86  
Rochester .. 284  
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Schenectady 110  
Schenectady 140  
Schenectady 247  
Schenectady 254  
Schenectady 267  
Schenectady 442  
Schenectady 476  
Schenectady 565  
Schenectady 586  
States Island 497  
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Syracuse .. 516  
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Utica .. 42  
Utica .. 181  
Watertown 421  
Yonkers .. 501  
White Plains 505  
Newark .. 508

**North Carolina**  
Salisbury .. 438  
Wilmington 123

**North Dakota**  
Fargo .. 285

**Ohio**  
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Canton .. 178  
Chillicothe .. 248  
Cincinnati .. 101  
Cincinnati .. 212  
Cleveland .. 38  
Cleveland .. 39  
Cleveland .. 468  
Columbus .. 54  
Columbus .. 600  
Dayton .. 118  
Dayton .. 241  
E. Liverpool 93  
Findlay .. 298  
Lima .. 32  
Lorain .. 237  
Mt. Vernon .. 97  
Newark .. 172  
Portsmouth .. 575  
Springfield .. 204  
Steubenville 246  
Toledo .. 8  
Toledo .. 245  
Warren .. 411  
Youngstown 62  
Youngstown 64  
Zanesville .. 160

**Oklahoma**  
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Enid .. 533  
Guthrie .. 364  
Oklahoma .. 456  
Oklahoma .. 155  
Shawnee .. 48  
S. McAllister 220

**Oregon**  
Astoria .. 517  
Portland .. 125  
Portland .. 317  
Salem .. 512

## CLASSIFIED DIRECTORY OF LOCAL UNIONS—Con't.

**Pennsylvania**

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 Connelville ...326  
 Easton ... 91  
 E. M. Chunk.244  
 Erie .....56  
 Greensburg ...379  
 Harrisburg ..53  
 Lancaster ... 71  
 New Brigh-  
 ton .....342  
 Philadelphia 98  
 Philadelphia 287  
 Philadelphia 21  
 Pittsburg ... 6  
 Pittsburg ....14  
 Pittsburg ....319  
 Pottsville ...602  
 Wilkesbarre 491  
 Oil City.....496  
 Sunbury .....507  
 Scranton .... 81  
 Sharon .....218  
 Tamaqua .....558  
 Uniontown ...161  
 Warren ..... 63  
 Wilkesbarre 163  
 Williams-  
 port .....239  
 York .....469  
 Washington 509

**Rhode Island**

Providence .. 99

Providence ...258  
 Newport .....268

**South Carolina**

Columbia ...382  
 Georgetown .. 89

**South Dakota**

Lead .....577  
 Sioux Falls.360

**Tennessee**

Chattanooga 467  
 Knoxville ...818  
 Memphis ....192  
 Memphis .....474  
 Jackson .....611

**Texas**

Austin .....520  
 Beaumont ...221  
 Beaumont ...308  
 Dallas ..... 69  
 Dennison ...338  
 El Paso .....583  
 Fort Worth.156  
 Greenville ...304  
 Houston ..... 66  
 Palestine ...388  
 San Antonio. 60  
 Waco ..... 72  
 Wichita .....  
 Falls ..... 59¢

Eagle Pass... 51  
 Sherman ....272  
 Galveston ...527  
 Paris .....320  
 Amarillo ....619

**Utah**

Ogden .....316  
 Salt Lake  
 City ..... 57  
 Salt Lake  
 City ..... 354

**Vermont**

Barre .....400  
 Rutland .. .447

**Virginia**

Lynchburg ...113  
 Norfolk ..... 80  
 Roanoke .....425

**Washington**

Aberdeen ...458  
 Bremerton ...574  
 Bellingham .314  
 Everett .....191  
 Olympia .....580  
 Seattle ..... 77  
 Seattle .....202  
 Seattle .....217  
 Spokane ..... 73  
 Spokane .....609

Tacoma ..... 76  
 Tacoma .....483  
 North Yak  
 ma .....523  
 Walla Walla.556

**West Virginia**

Charleston ..256  
 Huntington .606  
 Wheeling ...141  
 Wheeling ...142

**Wisconsin**

Ashland .....255  
 Appleton ....201  
 Beloit .....311  
 Green Bay..158  
 Grand  
 Rapids .. .440  
 La Crosse...135  
 Madison ....159  
 Marinette ...274  
 Milwaukee .. 83  
 Milwaukee .494  
 Milwaukee .528  
 Milwaukee .530  
 Oshkosh .....187  
 Racine .....430  
 Sheboygan ...620  
 Superior ....276  
 Kenosha .....562  
 Wausau .....341

**Wyoming**

Cheyenne ....415

**CANADA**

**Alberta**  
 Edmonton ...544  
 Calgary .. .348

**British Columbia**

Grand Forks.612  
 Vancouver ...213  
 Victoria .....230  
 Phoenix .....524  
 Nelson .....618

**Manitoba**

Winnipeg ....166  
 Winnipeg ....435

**Ontario**

Ft. William.339  
 Hamilton ....106  
 Toronto .....114  
 Toronto .....353  
 London .....120  
 Ottawa .....540

**Quebec**

Montreal ....436  
 Saskatchewan  
 Regina .....572  
 Saskatoon ...589  
 Moose Jaw...568

# UNDERWOOD STANDARD TYPEWRITER

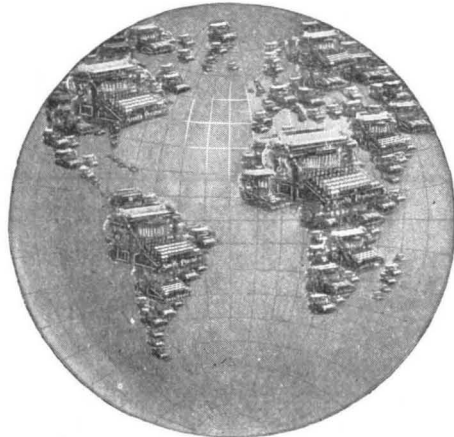


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No. 32.



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## Is What You Need

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Driver—See Cut.



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District Council No. 2—J. J. McLaughlin,  
39 White St., E. Boston, Mass.  
District Council No. 3—W. J. Gillen, Jr.,  
Box 3223, Philadelphia, Pa.  
District Council No. 4—Thos. J. Cleary,  
808 First North St., Syracuse, N. Y.  
District Council No. 6—Oliver Myers,  
1022 W. Bancroft St., Toledo, Ohio.  
District Council No. 7—J. A. Groves,  
416 Wood St., Pittsburg, Pa.  
District Council No. 8—J. A. Monjeau,  
136 Spruce St., Toronto, Ont.

##### Secretary-Treasurer.

- Raymond Clark,  
774 E. 19th St., Paterson, N. J.  
M. T. Joyce,  
117 Howard Ave., Boston, Mass.  
Robert Dickson,  
921 E. Capitol Ave., Washington, D. C.  
J. W. Cumfer,  
404 Hulett St., Schenectady, N. Y.  
J. K. Packard,  
Lock Box 425, Elmira, N. Y.  
F. W. Stubenvoll,  
61 Moore Place, Detroit, Mich.  
P. T. McDonald,  
224 S. Prospect St., Connelville, Pa.  
J. L. McBride,  
390 Beverly, Winnipeg, Man.

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1924 Lyner Ave., Des Moines, Ia.  
St. L.—Harry Meyers,  
928 N. 17th St., St. Louis, Mo.  
Cook Co.—Martin Healy,  
470 Dickens Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
Ill. and Ind.—M. McNealy,  
2901 8½ Ave., Rock Island, Ill.  
Tex. and Ark.—W. M. Graham,  
246 W. Commerce St. San Antonio, Tex.  
N. W.—Frank Fisher,  
Opera House Sq., Oshkosh, Wis.  
Southern—E. E. Hoskinson,  
416 Mary St., Evansville, Ind.

- R. E. Perrin,  
1015 9th St., Sioux City, Ia.  
W. H. Coleman,  
1035 Laramie St., Atchison, Kan.  
E. J. Hayes,  
76 Aberdeen St., Chicago, Ill.  
F. R. McDonald,  
14 Cross St., Aurora, Ill.  
Guy T. White,  
205 N. Ervay St., Dallas, Texas.  
P. S. Bixby,  
Opera House Sq., Oshkosh, Wis.  
G. W. Brown,  
517 N. 17th St., Birmingham, Ala.

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- Pacific—Hugh Murrin,  
865 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.  
Intermountain—J. R. Currie,  
Box 402, Salt Lake, Utah.  
Centennial—C. E. Dickerson,  
1000 Maxwell St., Boulder, Colo.

- J. L. Cook,  
1453 High St., Fruitvale, Cal.  
W. C. Medhurst,  
Box 846, Butte, Mont.  
Geo. E. Winters,  
4603 W. 33d, Denver, Colo.



# HEADLIGHT

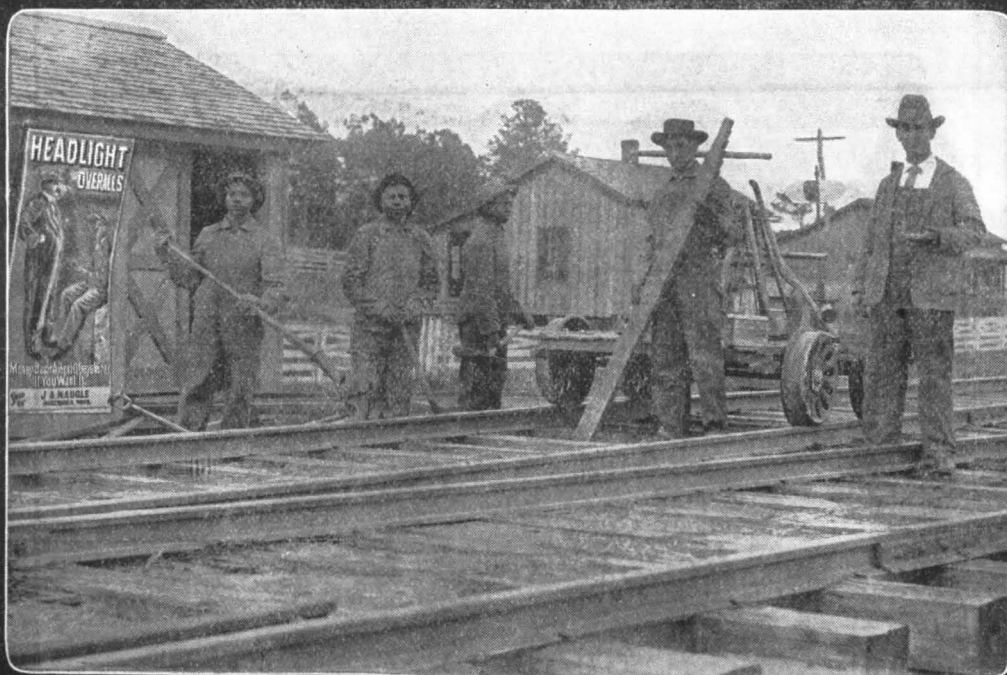
UNION MADE

## OVERALLS

*"Section men are men who know a good overall. That's why every man of my crew wears the HEADLIGHT. Thanking you for the good services of 'HEADLIGHT OVERALLS.' I remain  
Yours very truly"*

*C. E. Hunt*

SEC. TREAS. DIV. 479 I. B. OF W. E.



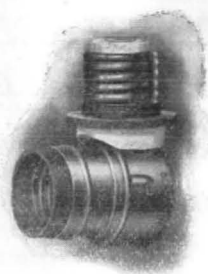
LARNED, CARTER & CO. MANUFACTURERS  
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Cat. No. 99

## **BENJAMIN** **PLUG** **SOCKETS**

*For Tungsten Lamps*



Cat. No. 941

Cat.	Price List	Std. Pkg.
99 1-Lt. Adjustable Plug Socket.....	\$0.70	25
941 1-Lt. Angle Plug Socket.....	60	25

Our No. 99 Adjustable Socket will change the position of your lamps to the verticle from almost any angle.

Our No. 941 Angle Socket will secure you the same vertical position on horizontal sockets or receptacles.

Both have rotating sleeve for attaching and fixing device.

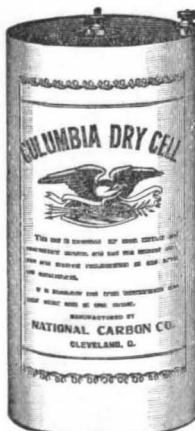
*Write for Descriptive Folder*

# **BENJAMIN ELECTRIC MFG. CO.**

NEW YORK

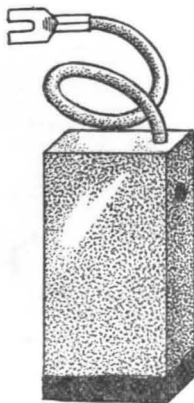
CHICAGO

SAN FRANCISCO



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